

# **ARMED FORCES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: Illustrated**

Alexandre Zanfirov

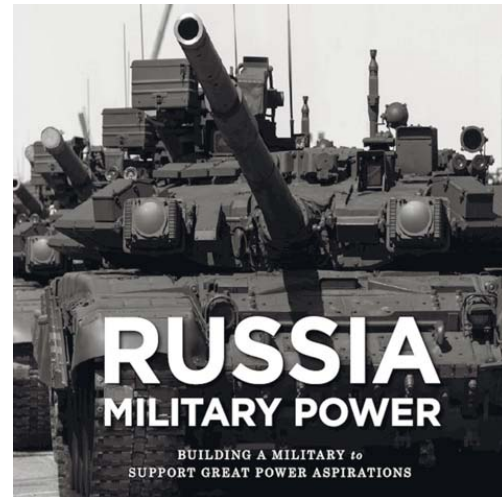
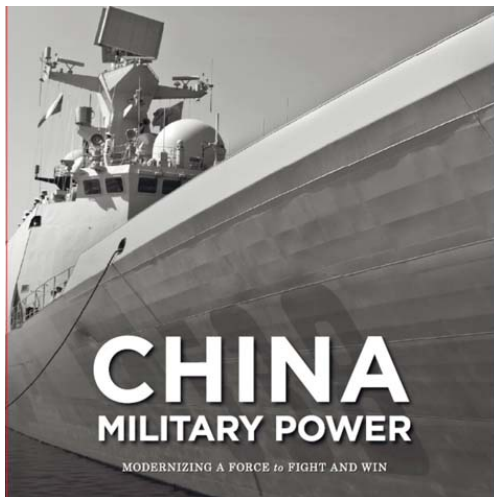
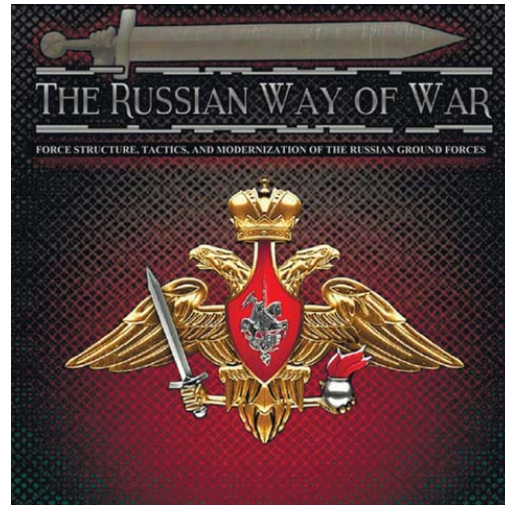
January 7, 2023

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## The Bear Went Over the Mountain

### Soviet Combat Tactics In Afghanistan



# INTRODUCTION

January 2023 UPDATE: New commander announced to lead the charge in Ukraine. Reason unknown. Probably politics.

To call Russian Armed Forces a “Paper Tiger” would be a big mistake. To base future defense budgets on Russia’s recent performance on the battlefield would be an even bigger mistake. Hopefully after examining the information presented here, you will agree that the Russian Armed Forces were hampered primarily by (current) poor leadership. The systemic problems of corruption and embezzlement, nepotism, alcoholism, dependence on a defense budget with misguided priorities, dependence on a mercenary army (in what other country does the Minister of Defense own a Private Military Company?), lack of a professional military, an ill-conceived conscript program, fielding expensive high-tech weaponry that is difficult to maintain and a litany of other serious issues – but all could have been overcome with proper leadership.

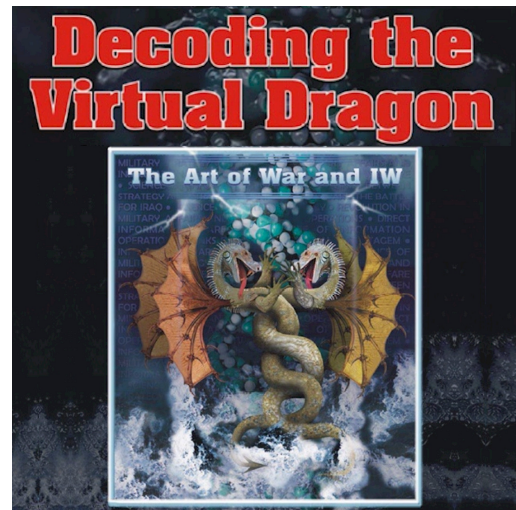
One reason for the loss of so many high-ranking officers can be traced to the rigid structure of the Russian military itself. Generals are given broad strategic authority, which they execute at the command level, but they are notoriously involved at the tactical level as well. As a result, small-unit leadership is poor in the modern Russian army. Senior leaders are expected to lead from the front. According to the Ukrainian General Staff, as of August, Russia in its “special military operation”, which, according to Putin, is going according to plan, had already lost about 40 thousand military personnel, of which 10 were generals, more than 1,700 tanks, more 3,900 armored combat vehicles, more than 2,800 vehicles, more than 100 air defense systems, more than 200 aircraft, more than 180 helicopters, more than 700 operational-tactical UAVs and 15 ships/boats. Basically, abandoned Russian hardware made Russia Ukraine’s biggest supplier of arms. Ukrainians captured more hardware than was provided by the West.

That said, it is reasonable to believe that with new leadership and a major shift in the command-and-control structure, Russian armed forces will implement many changes Post-Putin over a period of time and renew the ability to defend the nation. In reality, the only reason Ukraine has not launched a major attack on the Russian homeland is the tremendous restraint shown by Ukraine’s leadership. The objective is to kick out the Russian invaders and not aggression against the Russian population.

In this book, I examine the current situation and describe changes (I believe) the next Russian Government will make to clean house and restore a professional military. Obviously, it will take a long time to implement the physical and personnel changes necessary and probably the most difficult will be the calcified mindset of the “old-guard.”

Only after the hostilities in Ukraine have passed can we hope to see Russia again as an indispensable member of the European and International Community.

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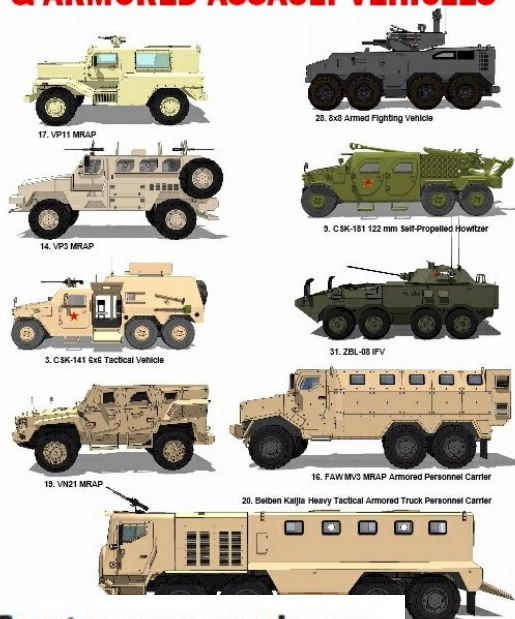
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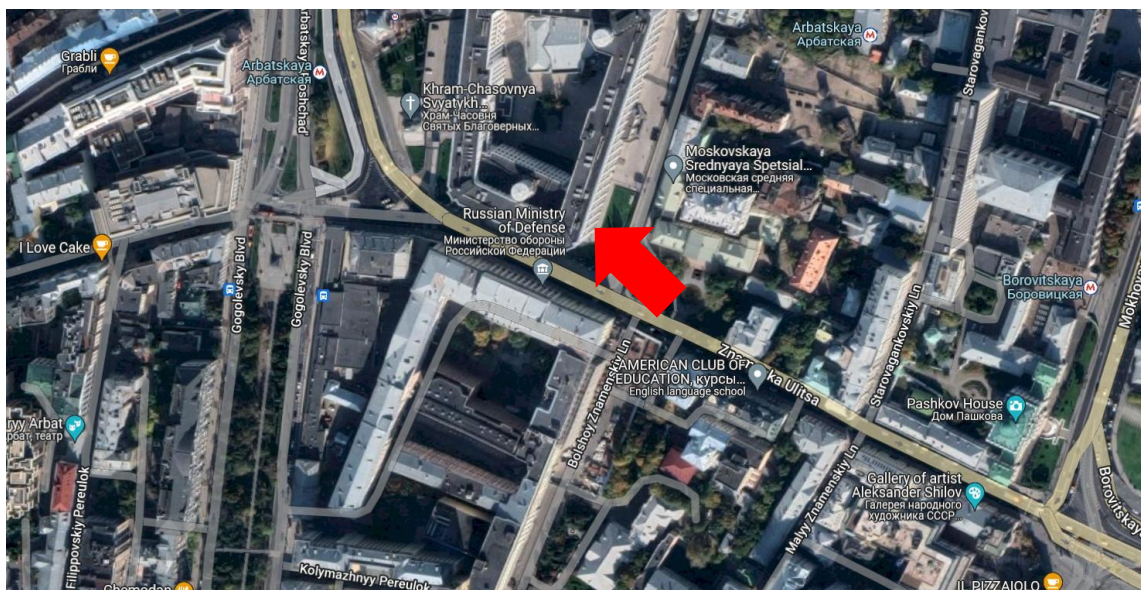
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# RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF DEFENSE



The **Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation** is the government agency responsible for overseeing the military forces of Russia. It was established in 1992 after the breakup of the Soviet Union and is headquartered in Moscow. The ministry is responsible for the administration and management of the armed forces, including the Russian Army, Navy, and Air Force. It is also responsible for the development and procurement of new weapons systems and military equipment, as well as the training and education of military personnel. The minister of defense is a member of the Russian government and reports directly to the president of Russia. The Ministry of Defense works closely with other government agencies to ensure the defense of the country and the security of its citizens.



The Minister of Defense is traditionally a uniformed officer. The current Russian Minister of Defense is Army General Sergei Shoigu. Although he is not ex-KGB, he is a close ally and friend of Vladimir Putin and was considered a likely successor until the Russian invasion of Ukraine began to falter. Boris Yeltsin was also a close personal friend. He was born in 1955 in Chadan in Siberia. His mother is Russian but was born in Ukraine, and his father was Tuvan — an ethnic group indigenous to Siberia. Despite being the Defense Minister, Shoigu never served in the military. Much of his success can be attributed to his public relations team while he was the Emergencies Minister under Yeltsin and Putin. Not much the PR Team can do to help the situation in Ukraine.



The Ministry's **National Defense Management Center** located on Frunzenskaya Embankment is the nerve center responsible for the management of the Armed Forces.



## Ministry Structure

Senior staff in 2021 included:



**General of the Army Sergei Shoigu, Minister of Defense** – (November 2012). He reportedly earned 6.5 billion rubles (\$101.9 million) from deals with the Ministries of Defense and Emergency Situations. Sergei Shoigu's is the proud owner of the **Patriot Private Military Company** (PMC), which is competing with Yevgeny Prigozhin's Wagner PMC, and has been reported fighting near Vuhledar in Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine.



**General of the Army Valery Gerasimov, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces – First Deputy Minister of Defense** – (since 9 November 2012). He graduated from the Kazan Suvorov Military School in 1973, the Kazan Higher Tank Command School, the Malinovsky Military Armored Forces Academy in 1987, and the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Russia in 1997. He was **reported wounded May 2022**.



**1st Class Ruslan Tsalikov, First Deputy Minister of Defense** – (since December 2015). He was born in 1956 in Vladikavkaz, North Ossetian ASSR, and graduated from the North Ossetian State University. He received a degree from the Moscow Institute of National Economy. From 1994 till 2000, he was Chief of the Main Financial and Economic Administration under Boris Yeltsin.

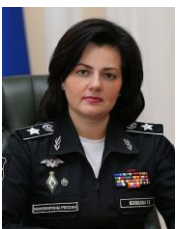
### Deputy Minister(s) of Defense:



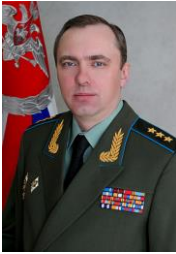
**Nikolay Pankov General of the Army (Retired), State Secretary** – Deputy Minister of Defense – (since September 2005). In 2008, he was granted a Candidate of Sciences in Economics degree. In 2011, 2016, and 2021, he was re-elected as deputy of the State Dumas.



**Colonel General Mikhail Mizintsev, Deputy Minister of Defense** responsible for Organizing Material-Technical Support for the Armed Forces) (since September 2022). He commanded Russian forces at the Siege of Mariupol, during which a number of attacks on civilians were reported (including airstrikes on Mariupol's hospital and theatre). These were denounced as war crimes, for which Ukrainians reportedly refer to Mizintsev as the "**Butcher of Mariupol**".



**1st Class Tatiana Shevtsova, Deputy Minister of Defense** responsible for Organizing Financial Support for the Armed Forces – Active State Advisor of the Russian Federation. She was born in 1969 in Kozelsk, USSR and graduated from Leningrad Institute of Finance and Economics in 1991. She is responsible for the Ministry of Defense finances.



**Colonel General Yuriy Sadovenko, Deputy Minister of Defense** – Supervisor of the Apparatus of the Ministry of Defense – (since 2013). He was born in 1969, in Zhytomyr, Ukraine and graduated from Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School in 1990. He was appointed Head of the Executive Office of the Moscow Oblast in 2013



**General of the Army Pavel Popov, Deputy Minister of Defense** He is responsible for the Development of the Technical Basis for the Management System and Information Technology – (since November 2013). He was born in 1957 in Krasnoyarsk. In 1978, he graduated from the Alma-Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School, after which he served in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. He is a graduate of the Frunze Military Academy.



**2nd Class Timur Ivanov, Deputy Minister of Defense** responsible for Organizing Property Management, Quarters of Troops, Housing, and Medical Support for the Armed Forces. He was born in 1975 in Moscow. He is responsible for the construction, reconstruction and overhaul of facilities and oversees issues related to property management and quarters of troops, housing and medical support.



**Colonel General Alexander Fomin, Deputy Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation** responsible for Organizing International Military and Military-Technical Cooperation) (since January 2017). He was born in 1959, in Leninogorsk and attended the Military Institute of the Red Banner of the Ministry of Defense (Now the Military University of the Russian Defense Ministry), graduating in 1984.



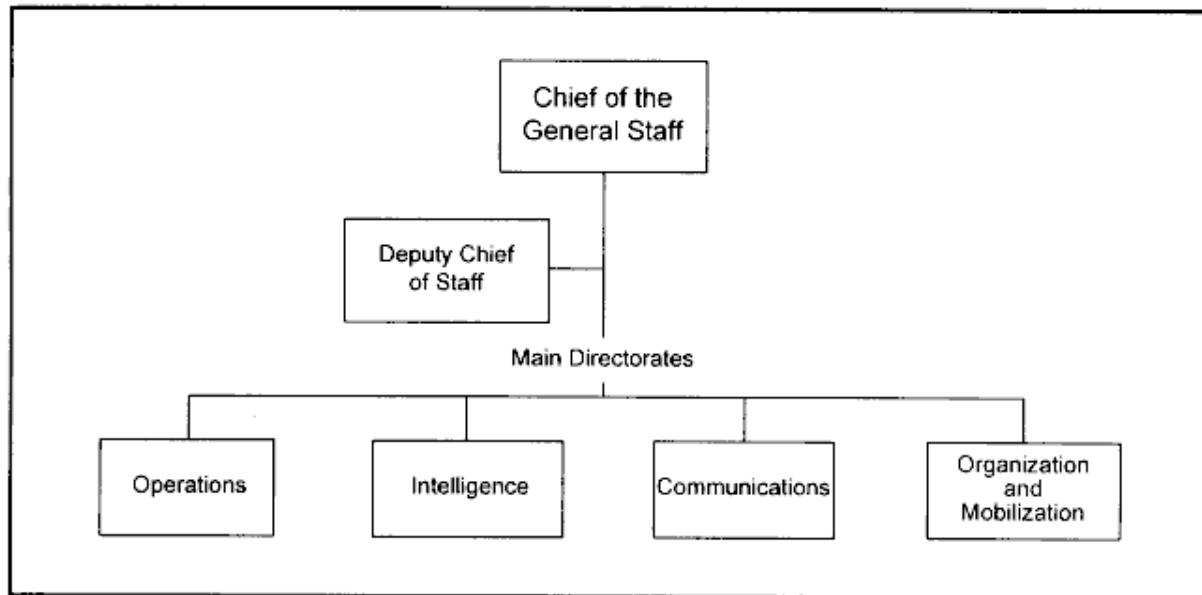
**1st Class Aleksey Krivoruchko, Deputy Minister of Defense** responsible for Organizing Military-Technical Support for the Armed Forces) He was born in 1975 in Stavropol, and graduated from the Institute of Management, Economics, Law, and Informatics with a degree in jurisprudence. He then graduated from the Russian Academy of Public Administration with a degree in Public Administration.



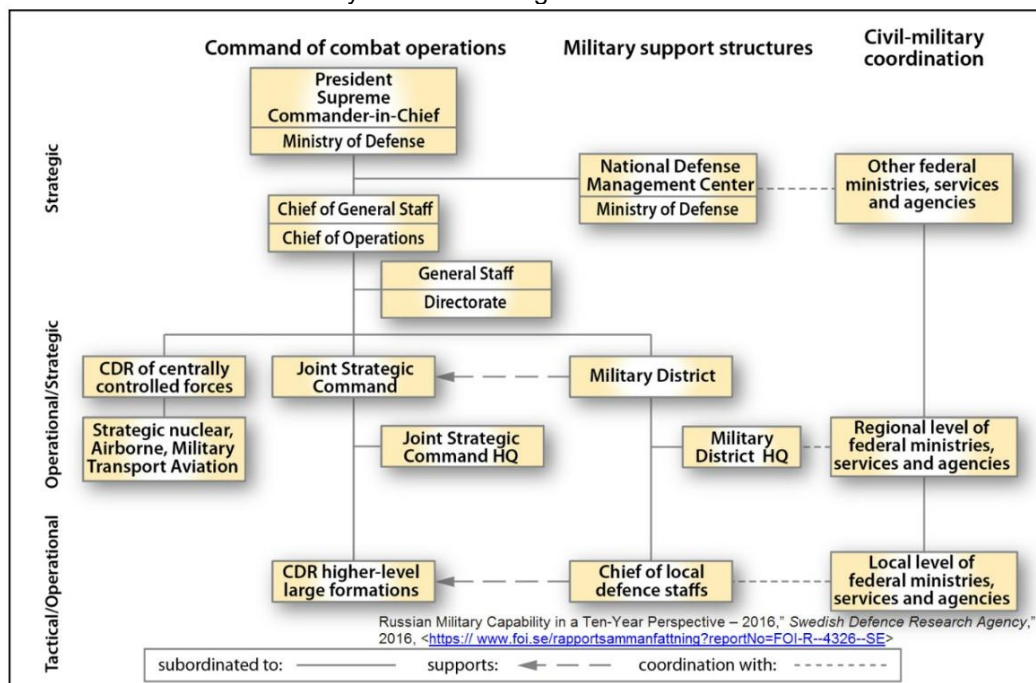
**Colonel General Yunus-Bek Yevkurov, Deputy Minister of Defense** responsible for Combat Training. He was born in 1963 and was the head of the southern Russian republic of Ingushetia, appointed by President Dmitry Medvedev, from October 2008 to June 2019. He is a career soldier, paratrooper, and Hero of the Russian Federation who was involved in numerous conflicts including Kosovo (1999) and Chechnya. On 22 June 2009, he was injured in a car-bomb attack on his motorcade in Nazran.



**Colonel General Viktor Goremykin, Deputy Minister of Defense** – Chief of the Main Directorate for Political-Military Affairs of the Russian Armed Forces – (GVPU VS RF) (since July 2022). This is the political organization of the Armed Forces responsible for instilling ideological loyalty to the government within the military. It is a revival of the Soviet Main Political Directorate and is informally referred to as GlavPuR.



Ministry of Defense Organizational Structure



Assessed Chain of Command for Combat Operations

Elements directly reporting to the Minister of Defense:

- MOD Press Service and Information Directorate
- MOD Physical Training Directorate
- MOD Financial Auditing Inspectorate
- MOD Main Military Medical Directorate
- MOD State Order Placement Department
- MOD Property Relations Department
- Expert Center of the MOD Staff
- MOD Administration Directorate
- MOD State Defense Order Facilitation Department
- MOD Department of the State Customer for Capital Construction
- MOD State Architectural-Construction Oversight Department
- MOD Sanatoria-resort Support Department
- MOD Housekeeping Directorate
- MOD State Review/Study Group
- MOD Educational Department
- MOD Legal Department
- MOD Organizational-inspection Department
- MOD Personnel Inspectorate
- MOD Military Inspectorate
- MOD State Technical Oversight Directorate
- MOD Aviation Flight Safety Service
- MOD Nuclear and Radiation Safety Oversight Directorate
- MOD Autotransport Directorate
- MOD Staff Protocol Department
- MOD Armed Force Weapons Turnover Oversight Service
- MOD Main Military Police Directorate

Since 2008, the Office of Inspectors General of the Ministry of Defense has been responsible for promoting the organization of combat and operational training of troops, the construction and further development of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the development of the theory and history of military art, and the education of personnel.

Armed forces under the Ministry of Defense are divided into the **Ground Forces, Aerospace Forces, and Navy**; the **Strategic Rocket Forces and Airborne Forces**; the **Special Operations Forces**; and the **Logistical Support** which has a separate status.

The **National Guard** and the **Border Service** retain the legal status of “Armed Forces”, while falling *outside* of the jurisdiction of the General Staff.

The **National Guard** was based on the former Internal Troops of Russia. The new structure was detached from the Ministry of Internal Affairs into a separate agency, directly reporting to the President of Russia. In essence, the National Guard is his personal bodyguard force. The **Border Service** is the paramilitary organization of the country’s main internal intelligence agency, the Federal Security Service (FSS). Both the National Guard and the Border Service have significant wartime tasks in addition to their main peacetime activities and operate their own land, air and maritime units.

## RUSSIAN DEFENSE BUDGET

The defense budget of Russia is the portion of the national budget that is allocated to the Ministry of Defense for the maintenance and development of the country's military forces. Russia is one of the world's largest military powers and has a significant defense budget. In recent years, the defense budget has been around 3% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), although it has varied somewhat from year to year. The budget is used to fund a wide range of military activities, including **new or ongoing operations**, the procurement of new weapons systems, **employee salaries** and the training and education of military personnel, and the maintenance and operation of military bases and other facilities. The defense budget is typically a controversial issue in Russia, with some arguing that it is necessary to maintain the country's military capabilities and others arguing that it could be better used for other purposes.

Russia increased its military budget from \$9.23 billion to \$65.9 billion, for the 21 years from 2000 and Russia spends more on the military than any country in the European Union. Russia's official 2022 military budget was expected to be 4.7 trillion rubles (\$75 billion), 40% more than initially announced, however Forbes magazine estimated in July 2022 that the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine had a cost of \$400 million per day. In November 2022 Forbes estimated that Russia had spent **\$82 billion** on the invasion of Ukraine in the first nine months of 2022.

Britain's defense ministry reported that Russia held its "largest ever debt issuance in a single day" in November 2022. The issuance, the ministry said, "is a key mechanism to sustain defense spending, which has increased significantly since the invasion of Ukraine." The issuance reportedly raised \$13.6 billion.

Russia recently announced a 2023 defense budget of approximately \$84 billion, more than 40% higher than initially announced.

## RUSSIAN ARMED FORCES

The **President of Russia** is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The Russian armed forces are responsible for defending the country and its interests against external and internal threats. This includes deterring potential adversaries and responding to conflicts or other crises as necessary. The armed forces are also responsible for participating in international peacekeeping operations, providing disaster relief and other humanitarian assistance, and contributing to the country's overall security and stability.

In addition to these core responsibilities, the Russian armed forces have a number of other duties and functions. These may include conducting military research and development, developing and testing new weapons systems and military equipment, providing training and education to military personnel, and maintaining and operating military bases and other facilities. The armed forces may also be called upon to support the work of other government agencies in times of crisis or emergency, such as during natural disasters or civil unrest.

It is difficult to make a blanket statement about the effectiveness of the Russian armed forces as a whole, as it is a complex and multifaceted organization with a wide range of capabilities. However, it is generally considered to be a formidable military power and has demonstrated its capabilities in a number of conflicts and military operations. The Russian military has access to a range of advanced weapons systems and military equipment. It has a significant number of personnel and a diverse range of units and formations. However, like any military organization, the Russian armed forces have their strengths and weaknesses, and it is likely that they would perform differently depending on the specific context and nature of any given conflict or military operation.

The establishment of a permanent army and navy in Russia can be attributed to Peter the Great. Prior to that time most military forces consisted of *opoltschenie*, some of which were composed of nobles and the sons of boyars, who were distributed according to localities, and compelled to appear for service mounted, fully equipped and provisioned at their own expense. Another part of the militia was made up of *sdatochny*, so-called given people, taken among the peasantry, and sent home at the end of a war.

The Russian Armed Forces is the fifth-largest military force in the world, with at least two million reserve personnel. In 2021, Russia had the world's fifth-highest military expenditure, allocating a budget of approximately US \$65.9 billion to the military. The Russian Armed Forces maintain the world's largest stockpile of nuclear weapons, and possess the world's second-largest fleet of ballistic missile submarines; they are also one of only three national militaries (alongside the United States and China) that operate long-range strategic bombers.

It should be noted that in spite of the numerical strength noted above, endemic corruption within the Russian Armed Forces has had a major impact on weakening Russia's ability to effectively project military power. In addition, severe logistical failures have greatly impacted the operational performance of Russian troops, and different service branches have struggled to coordinate and work together. In the most recent combat in Ukraine, Russian Armed Forces have

experienced successive losses of territory, large-scale destruction and squandering of their equipment, and a notably high casualty rate.

According to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense, as of 6 May, at least **12 Russian generals had been killed** in Ukraine. Ukraine further claims that some **317 Russian officers** have been killed, a third of whom are senior command staff. Ukraine also claims that as of December 29 2022, **104,560 Russian soldiers have died** in battle, and **6,047 armored personnel carriers** have been destroyed since the beginning of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Russia has confirmed the death of four generals. Ukraine has claimed the deaths of four additional generals which Russia has neither confirmed nor denied.

**Andrei Sukhovetsky**, Major General Deputy Commander, 41st Combined Arms Army  
Confirmed Shot by a sniper at Hostomel on 28 February 2022.

**Andrei Kolesnikov**, Major General Commander, 29th Combined Arms Army  
11 March 2022 **Claimed** Killed somewhere near Mariupol.

**Oleg Mityaev**, Major General, Commander, 150th Motorized Rifle Division  
15 March 2022 **Claimed** Killed somewhere near Mariupol.

**Yakov Rezantsev**, Lieutenant General Commander, 49th Combined Arms Army  
25 March 2022 **Claimed** Ukrainian officials claimed he was killed as a result of a Ukrainian strike on the command post of the 49th Combined Arms Army in the Chornobaivka airfield in the Kherson Raion.

**Vladimir Frolov**, Major General Deputy Commander, 8th Guards Combined Arms Army  
16 April 2022 Confirmed No information about his death was released prior to the notice of his funeral at Serafimovskoe Cemetery, St. Petersburg.

**Andrei Simonov**, Major General Chief of Electronic Warfare Troops, 2nd Guards Combined Arms Army  
30 April 2022 **Claimed** Killed during an artillery strike on a command post of the 2nd Combined Arms Army, in the vicinity of occupied Izium.

**Kanamat Botashev**, Major General (retired) 22 May 2022 Confirmed Killed in the Luhansk region when his Su-25 was shot down by a FIM-92 Stinger missile. Botashev had been previously discharged from the Russian Air Force for crashing a Su-27. Ukrainian sources suggested that he might have been deployed as part of the paramilitary organization Wagner Group.

**Roman Kutuzov**, Lieutenant General (posthumous) Commander, 1st Army Corps, Donetsk People's Militia 5 June 2022 Confirmed Reported by Russian state television reporter Alexander Sladkov on the Telegram messaging app. Kutuzov was reportedly killed near the village of Mykolaivka, Popasna Raion, Luhansk Oblast. Kutuzov's promotion from major general was announced posthumously.

With the recent speculation concerning upcoming mobilization, it has been reported that Russia plans to mobilize 500,000 conscripts in the Spring and Summer of 2023 for a renewed offensive in Ukraine. That's a lot of rusty rifles.

## Russian Ground Forces

The Russian Ground Forces are the land forces of the Russian Armed Forces.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Ground Forces is **Army General Oleg Salyukov**. The Main Command of the Ground Forces is based in Moscow. The First Deputy Commander-in-Chief is **Colonel General Vasily Tonkoshkurov** and the Deputy Commander-in-Chief is **Lieutenant General Aleksandr Matovnikov**.



The Ministry of Defense published a reform plan on 21 July 1992 that advocated a change from an Army-Division-Regiment structure to a Corps-Brigade arrangement. The new structures were to be more capable in a situation with no front line, and more capable of independent action at all levels. Cutting out a level of command, omitting two out of three higher echelons between the theatre headquarters and the fighting battalions, would produce economies, increase flexibility, and simplify command-and-control arrangements. In fact, the new brigades that appeared were mostly divisions that had broken down until they happened to be at the proposed brigade strengths. New divisions—such as the new 3rd Motor Rifle Division in the Moscow Military District, formed on the basis of disbanding tank formations—were formed, rather than new brigades.



Army General Oleg Salyukov

The new Russian Ground Forces inherited an increasing crime problem from their Soviet predecessors. As draft resistance grew in the last years of the Soviet Union, the authorities tried to compensate by enlisting men with criminal records and who spoke little or no Russian. Disappearances of weapons rose to rampant levels, especially in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Generals directing the withdrawals from Eastern Europe diverted arms, equipment, and foreign monies intended to build housing in Russia for the withdrawn troops. The Russian armed forces were described as “an institution increasingly defined by the high levels of military criminality and corruption embedded within it at every level”. The four major types of criminal activity were: weapons trafficking and the arms trade; business and commercial ventures; military crime beyond Russia’s borders; and contract murder (GRU Spetsnaz personnel have been moonlighting as *mafia* hitmen).

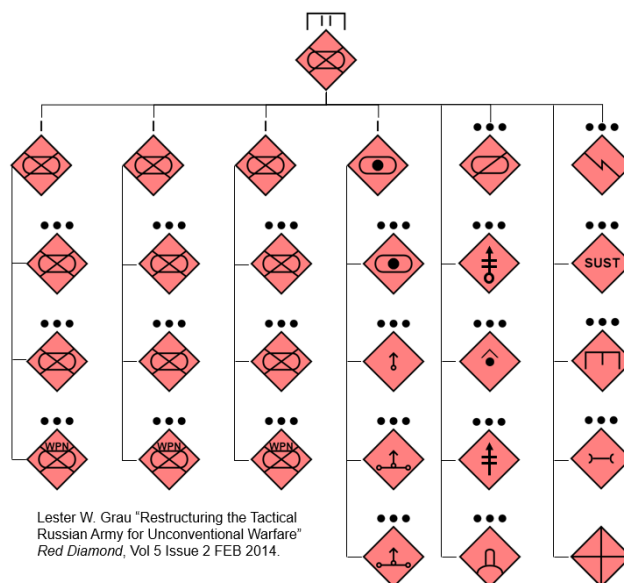
Under President Putin, more funds were committed, the Ground Forces Headquarters was reestablished, and some progress on professionalization occurred. Plans called for reducing mandatory service to 18 months in 2007, and to one year by 2008, but a mixed Ground Force, of both contract soldiers and conscripts, would remain. (As of 2009, the length of conscript service was 12 months.) More money was allocated both for personnel and equipment; in June 2008 monetary allowances for servicemen in permanent-readiness units was raised significantly. In May 2007, enlisted pay rose to 65,000 roubles (US\$2,750) per month, and the pay of officers on

combat duty in rapid response units rose to 100,000–150,000 roubles (US\$4,230–\$6,355) per month.

A major reorganization of the force began in 2007 by the Minister for Defense **Anatoliy Serdyukov**, with the aim of converting all divisions into brigades, and cutting surplus officers and establishments. After Sergey Shoygu took over the role of Minister of Defense, the reforms Serdyukov had implemented were reversed. Shoygu focused on forming **battalion tactical groups (BTGs)** as the permanent readiness component of the Russian army, rather than brigade-sized formations due to a lack of the manpower needed for permanent-readiness brigades. A BTG typically comprises a battalion (typically mechanized infantry) of two to four companies reinforced with air-defense, artillery, engineering, and logistical support units, formed from a garrisoned army brigade. A tank company and rocket artillery typically reinforce such groupings. Each BTG has approximately 600–800 officers and soldiers, of whom roughly 200 are infantrymen, equipped with vehicles typically including roughly 10 tanks and 40 infantry fighting vehicles. By August 2021 Shoygu claimed that the Russian army had around 170 BTGs.

The BTG's relative lack of manpower (they deploy with about 200 infantrymen) compared to a U.S. Brigade Combat Team makes it reliant upon proxy troops and paramilitaries to provide security along the flanks and rear. The BTG commander will likely have to communicate with the proxy troops through unsecure and unreliable means such as mobile phones.






It is difficult to make a definitive assessment of the Russian ground forces' ability to fight a war against a peer nation, as it would depend on a wide range of factors, including the specific circumstances of the conflict, the specific capabilities and tactics of the opposing forces, and the level of support and resources available to the Russian military. However, the Russian ground forces are generally considered to be a capable and formidable military force. They are a large and well-trained organization, with a wide range of units and formations and access to a range of advanced weapons systems and military equipment. In addition, the Russian military has a long history and tradition of excellence and has demonstrated its capabilities in a number of conflicts and military operations.



Standard BTG Structure

## Primary Weapons of the Ground Forces

### Field Artillery


|   | Caliber              | Name              | Qty;<br>Reserve | Lost |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|
|    | 100 mm anti-tank gun | 2A29 MT-12 Rapira | 526             | 7    |
|    | 120 mm gun-mortar    | 2B16 Nona-K       | 100             | 10   |
|   | 122 mm howitzer      | 2A18 D-30         | 564; 4,000      | 35   |
|  | 152 mm howitzer      | 2A36 Giatsint-B   | 188; 1,000      | 10   |
|  | 152 mm howitzer      | 2A65 Msta-B       | 290; 600        | 170  |


## Self-Propelled Artillery

|   | Caliber            | Name           | Qty;<br>Reserve | Lost |
|---|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|
|    | 120 mm mortar      | 2S23 Nona-SVK  | 42              | 4    |
|    | 120 mm mortar      | 2S34 Chosta    | 50              | 2    |
|   | 122 mm<br>howitzer | 2S1 Gvozdika   | 500; 1,700      | 34   |
|  | 152 mm<br>howitzer | 2S3 Akatsiya   | 1,000; 800      | 88   |
|  | 152 mm<br>howitzer | 2S5 Giatsint-S | 145; 850        | 15   |

|   |                    |  |          |     |
|---|--------------------|--|----------|-----|
|    | 152 mm<br>howitzer | 2S19 Msta-S,<br>2S19M1, and<br>2S19M2 Msta-<br>SM2 | 935      | 118 |
|    | 152 mm<br>howitzer | 2S35 Koalitsiya-<br>SV                             | 12       |     |
|   | 203 mm<br>howitzer | 2S7M Malka   | 100; 260 | 6   |
|  | 240 mm<br>howitzer | 2S4 Tyulpan  | 100; 350 | 2   |



### Rocket Artillery

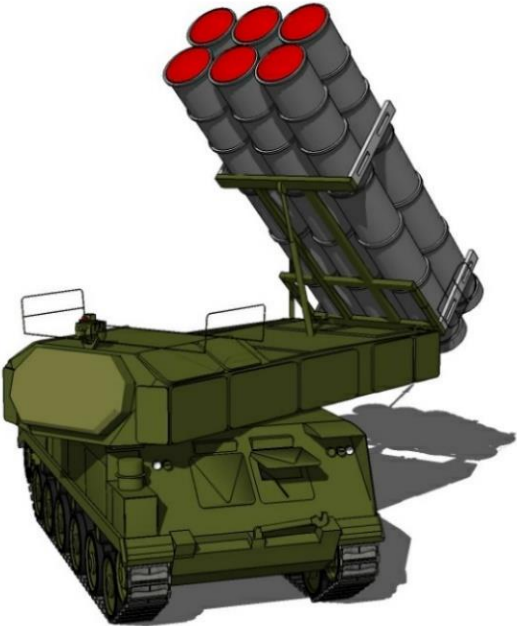
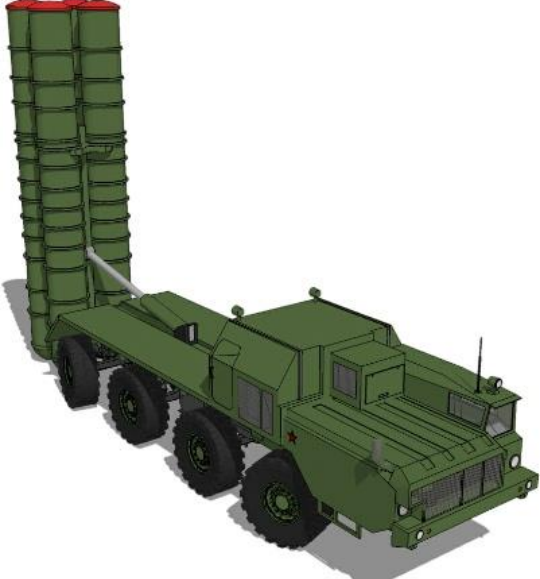
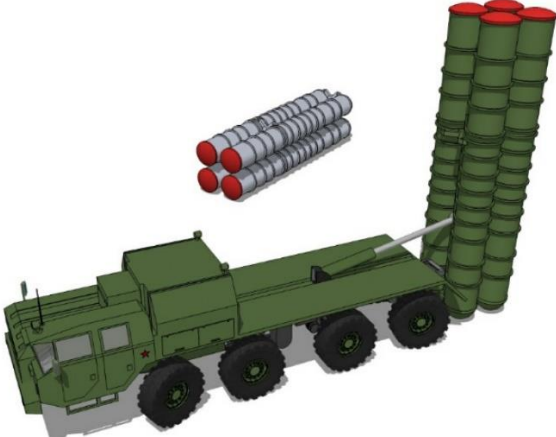
|   | Caliber                                     | Name                  | Qty; Reserve | Lost |
|---|---|-----------------------|--------------|------|
|  | 220 mm<br>thermobaric<br>rocket<br>launcher | TOS-1A<br>Solntsepyok | 30           | 5    |


|   |  |                        |              |    |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------|----|
|    | 220 mm thermobaric rocket launcher       | TOS-2 Tosochka         | 4            |    |
|    | 122 mm multiple rocket launcher          | BM-21 Grad             | 1,000; 2,000 | 98 |
|   | 122 mm multiple rocket launcher          | Tornado-G              | 180          | 13 |
|  | 220 mm multiple rocket launcher          | BM-27 Uragan           | 340; 50      | 46 |
|  | 220 mm - 300 mm multiple rocket launcher | Uragan-1M              | 6            |    |
|  | 300 mm multiple rocket launchers         | BM-30 Smerch/Tornado-S | 190          | 1  |

## Anti-Aircraft Artillery



|   | Weapon Range                    | Name                     | Qty; Reserve | Lost |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------|
|    | 5 km                            | 9K35M3<br>Strela-10M3/MN | 668          | 13   |
|   | 23 mm = 7 km<br>Igla SAM = 5 km | ZSU-23-4<br>Shilka       | 480          | 7    |
|  | 30 mm = 4 km<br>Missile = 10 km | 9K22<br>Tunguska         | 250          | 12   |
|  | Missile = 12 km                 | 9K33 Osa                 | 500          | 8    |

|  |                                       |                       |          |    |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----|
|   | Missile =<br>12 km                    | Tor missile<br>system | 196; 116 |    |
|   | 30 mm = 4<br>km<br>Missile =<br>18 km | Pantsir S-1/2         | 200      | 12 |
|  | 24 km                                 | 2K12 Kub              | 370      |    |

|   |                                 |                           |              |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|
|    | 22 – 50 km                      | Buk missile system        | 400/66/36/30 | 4 |
|   | 5V55K = 47 km<br>40N6 = 400 km  | Almaz Antey S-300/S-300V4 | 2,190; 2,000 |   |
|  | 9M96E = 40 km<br>40N6E = 400 km | S-400 missile system      |              |   |

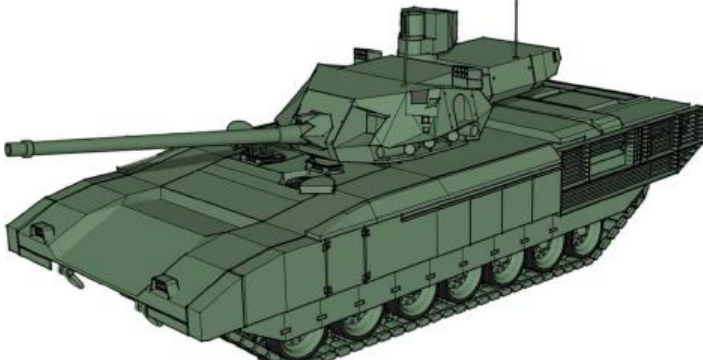
|   |        |                      |    |  |
|---|--------|----------------------|----|--|
|  | 600 km | S-500 missile system | 30 |  |
|---|--------|----------------------|----|--|

### Tactical Ballistic Missile Systems

|   | Weapon Range  | Name                           | Qty; Reserve | Lost |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------|------|
|   | 400 – 500 km  | 9K720<br>Iskander-M /<br>SS-26 | 160          |      |
|  | Scarab A =<br>70 km<br>(43 mi)<br>Scarab B =<br>120 km<br>(75 mi) | OTR-21<br>Tochka               |              |      |

## Main Battle Tanks

|   | Weapon/<br>Range                            | Name | Qty;<br>Reserv  | Lost                               |
|---|---|------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
|    | 115 mm<br>Day = 4<br>km<br>Night =<br>800 m | T-62 | 800             | 59 T-<br>62M/MV<br>50 T-<br>64BV/A |
|   | 125 mm<br>= 3 km                            | T-72 | 2,030;<br>7,000 | 913                                |
|  | 125 mm<br>= 5 km                            | T-80 | 480;<br>3,000   | 303                                |
|  | 125 mm<br>= 6 km                            | T-90 | 417,<br>200     | 38                                 |

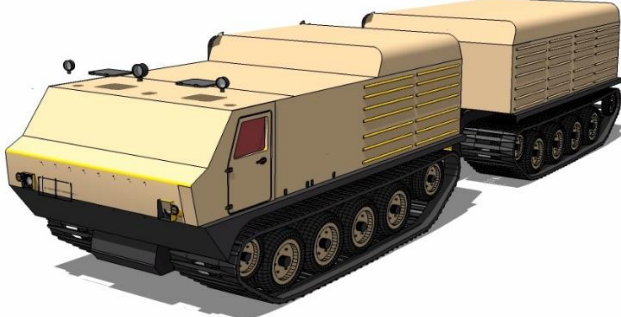
|   |  |                |    |  |
|---|--|----------------|----|--|
|  | 125 mm<br>Effective<br>= 5 km<br>Max. =<br>12 km | T-14<br>Armata | ?? |  |
|---|--|----------------|----|--|

### Infantry Fighting Vehicles



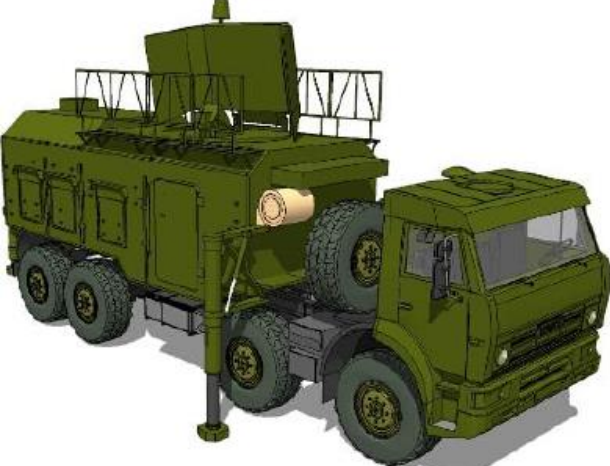
|   | Weapon Range  | Name  | Qty; Reserve | Lost |
|---|---|-------|--------------|------|
|   | 73 mm gun =<br>500 m<br>ATGM = 3 km   | BMP-1 | 470; 7,000   | 264  |
|  | 30 mm gun<br>Armor = 1.5 km<br>Air = 2.5 km<br>Ground = 4 km<br>ATGM = 4 km | BMP-2 | 2,970; 1,500 | 691  |
|  | 57 mm = 4.5 km<br>ATGM = 5.5 km   | BMP-3 | 640          | 206  |

## Personnel Carriers

|   | Weapon<br>Range           | Name   | Qty;<br>Reserve | Lost                            |
|---|---------------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
|    | 30 mm<br>= 2km            | MT-LB  | 3,550;<br>2,000 | 524                             |
|   | 14.5 mm<br>machine<br>gun | BTR-70 | 200             | 5                               |
|  | 30 mm<br>= 2km            | BTR-80 | 1,500           | 141<br>BTR-80,<br>371<br>BTR82A |
|  | 30 mm<br>= 2km            | BTR-90 | 80-139          |                                 |

|   |                |                            |         |  |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|---------|--|
|    | 12.7-mm        | SBA-60K2<br>Bulat          | 15 - 30 |  |
|    | 7.62 mm<br>HMG | Ural<br>Typhoon            | 237     |  |
|  |                | Kamaz<br>Typhoon           | 328     |  |
|  |                | DT30 Vityaz<br>Snowcrawler | ??      |  |

## Electronic Warfare Vehicles

|   | Name   |
|---|--|
|    | <p>1L219M "Zoopark 1M" Counter-Battery Radar System</p>              |
|   | <p>1L245 "Vstrecha" EA Radar Jammer</p>                              |
|  | <p>1L267 "Moskva-1" Electronic Reconnaissance and Control System</p> |



1L269 "Krasukha-20" Ground-Based Electronic Suppression Module



1L262E SPR-2M Rtut-BM  
"Quiksilver-BM" Anti-Artillery



1RL243 "Rubicon" Mobile  
Automated SHF Radio Monitoring  
Station



1RL248-4 "SPN-4 Heart Ache"  
High Power X-Band Radar  
Jammer



1RL257E "Krasukha-S4" Ground-  
Based Electronic Suppression  
Module






"Avtobaza" Ground-Based ELINT System


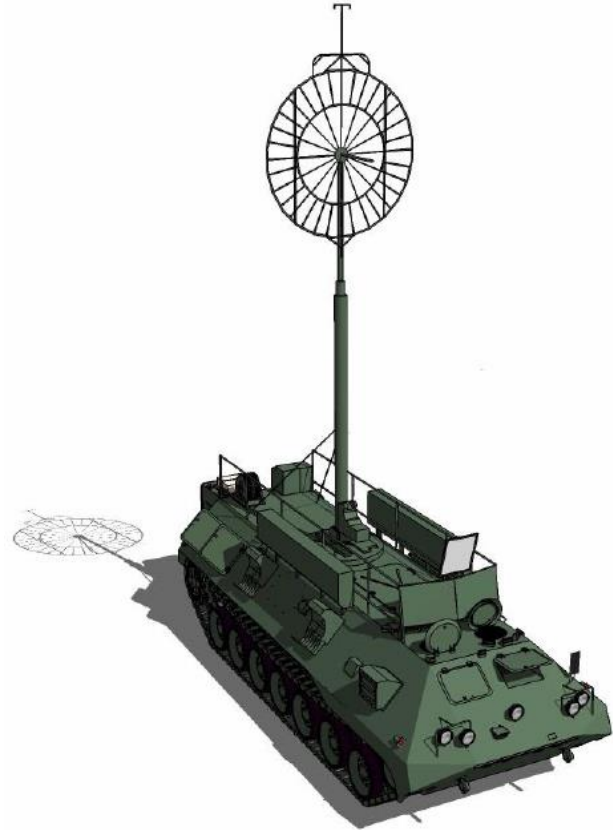



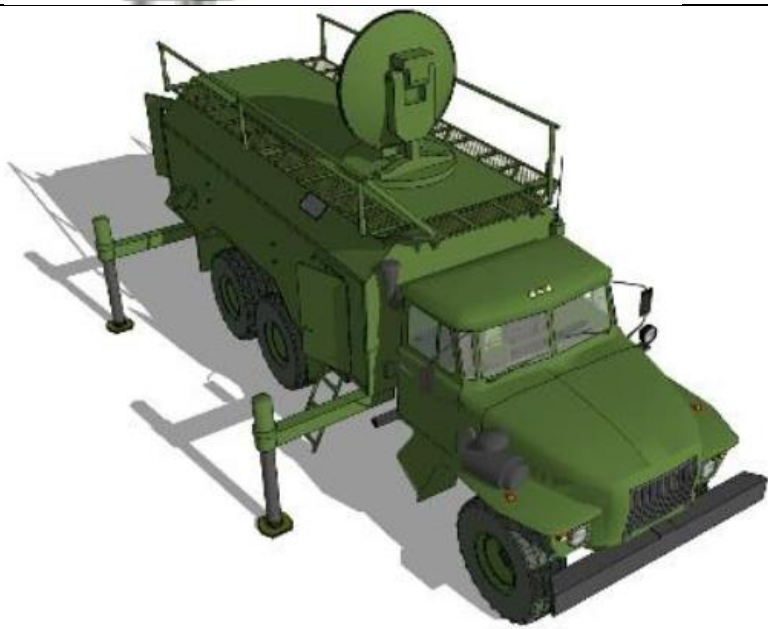
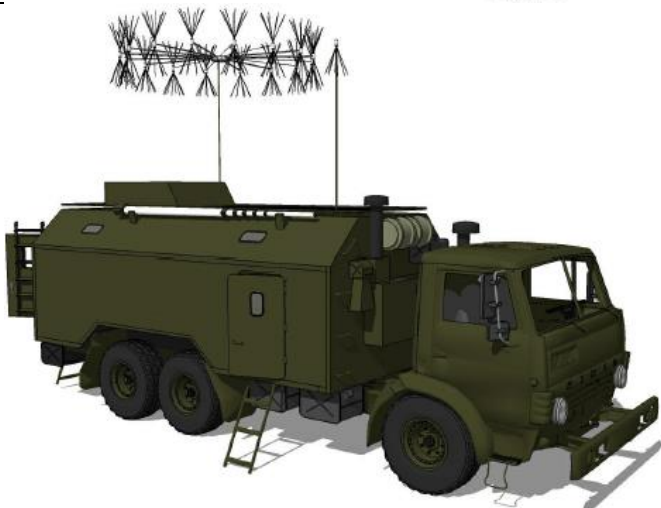
"Leer-2" (Tigr-M REI PP) Mobile EW System



MKTK-1A "Judoist" EW System

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <p>Murmansk-BN HF EW Jamming System</p> |
|   | <p>"Palantin" EW System</p>             |
|  | <p>"Pelena-6" RCIED Jammer</p>          |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|   | <p>Protek R-330Zh "Zhitel"<br/>Automated VHF Jamming Station</p> |
|  | <p>R-381 T "Taran" Radio Monitoring<br/>Complex</p>              |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <p>"Repellent-1" Anti-UAV EW System</p>                   |
|   | <p>RP-379 "Tirada-2S" Adaptive SATCOM Jamming Station</p> |
|  | <p>"Torn-MDM" Radio Intelligence Complex</p>              |

## Russian Aerospace Forces

The Russian Aerospace Forces or **VKS** comprise the air and space branch of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and consist of three sub-branches: Air Force, Air and Missile Defense Forces, and Space Forces.



### Leadership

Commander-in-Chief: **Army General Sergei Surovikin**

First Deputy Commander-in-Chief: **Lieutenant General Viktor Afzalov**

Deputy Commander-in-Chief: **Colonel General Andrey Yudin**



Army General Sergei Surovikin

### Order of Battle

The Aerospace Forces are organized in air armies.

#### Air Forces High Command (Moscow)

Units directly subordinated to the High Command operationally subordinated to the High Command:

**Military Transport Aviation Command, Moscow**

**Long-Range Aviation Command, Moscow**

operationally subordinated to the Western Military District:

**6th Leningrad Red Banner Army of Air Forces and Air Defense, Saint Petersburg**

operationally subordinated to the Southern Military District:

**4th Red Banner Army of Air Forces and Air Defense, Rostov-on-Don**

operationally subordinated to the Central Military District:

**14th Red Banner Army of Air Forces and Air Defense, Yekaterinburg**

operationally subordinated to the Eastern Military District:

**11th Red Banner Army of Air Forces and Air Defense, Khabarovsk**

operationally subordinated to the Northern Fleet Joint Strategic Command:

**45th Air and Air Defense Forces Army** - uniquely the aviation units of the 45th Army belong to the Naval Aviation and the ground-based missile air defense units belong to the Air Forces air defense branch.

#### Air Defense and Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense Forces Command, Moscow

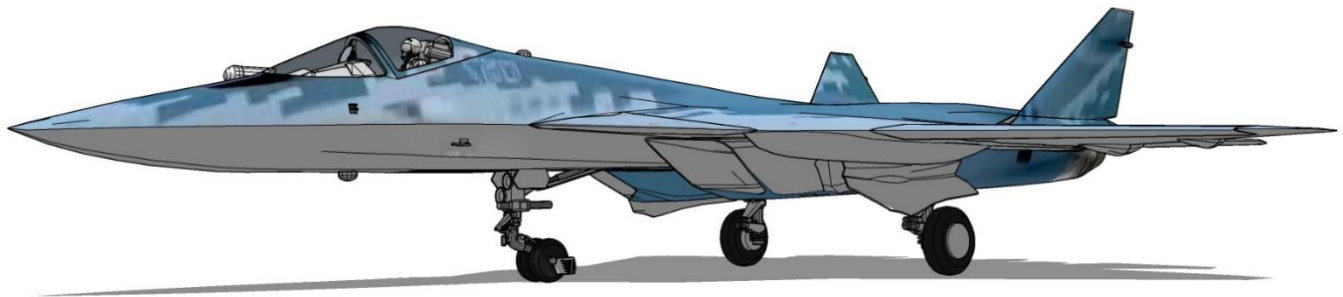
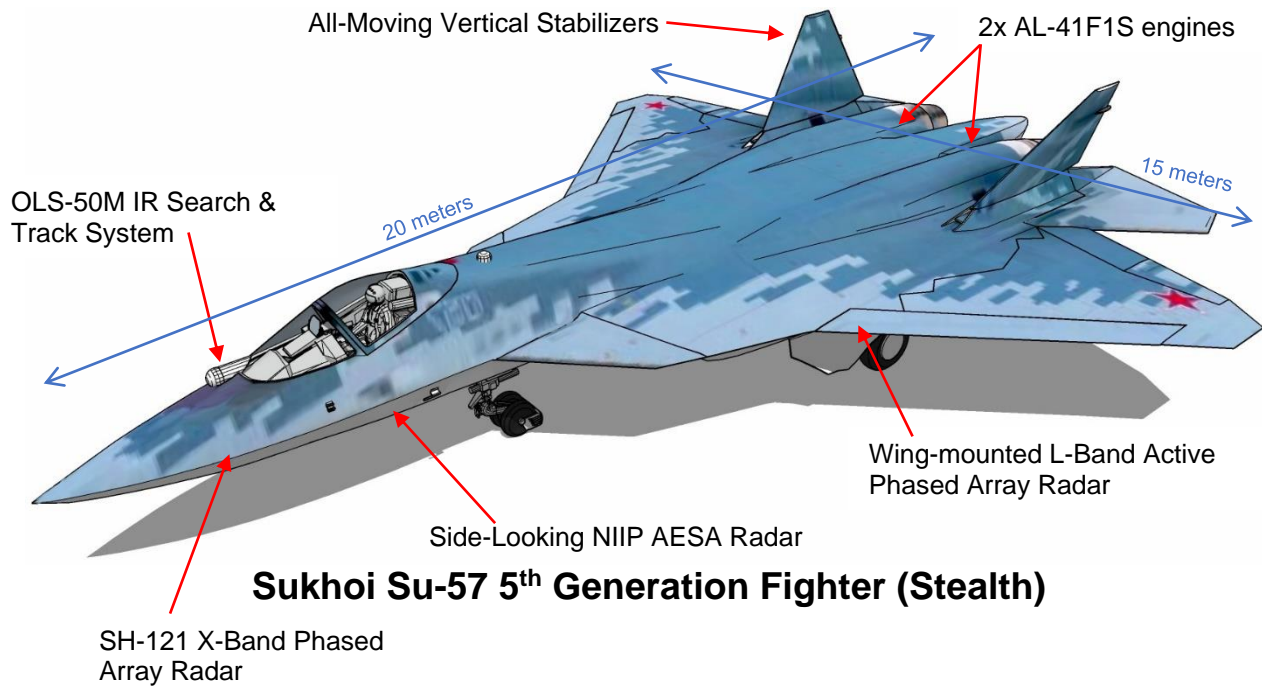
**1st Order of Lenin Air Defense and Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense Army, Special Purpose** (Balashikha, Moscow Oblast) - air cover of the Moscow area.

**4th Air Defense Division "Hero of the Soviet Union Lt.-Gen. B. P. Kirpikov"**, Dolgoprudny, Moscow Oblast (armed with the S-300PM/PS and the S-400 missile systems)

**5th Air Defense Division**, Petrovskoe, Moscow Oblast (armed with the S-300PM and the S-400 missile systems)

**9th Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense Division**, Sofrino, Moscow Oblast (armed with the A-135 anti-ballistic missile system)



**Space Forces Command, Krasnoznamensk, Moscow Oblast**  
**15th Aerospace Forces Army, (Special Purpose) Krasnoznamensk**  
**1st State Test Cosmodrome of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense “Plesetsk”**  
**Space Forces Arsenal, Znamenka-1 village, Tambov Oblast**

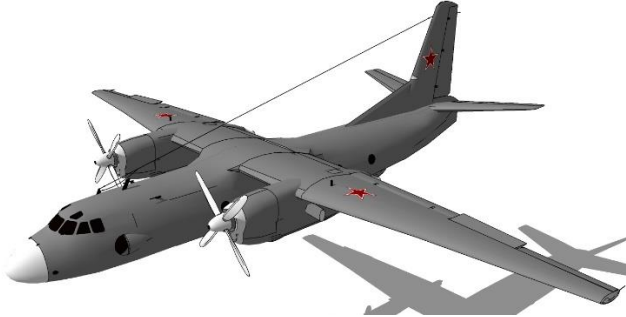
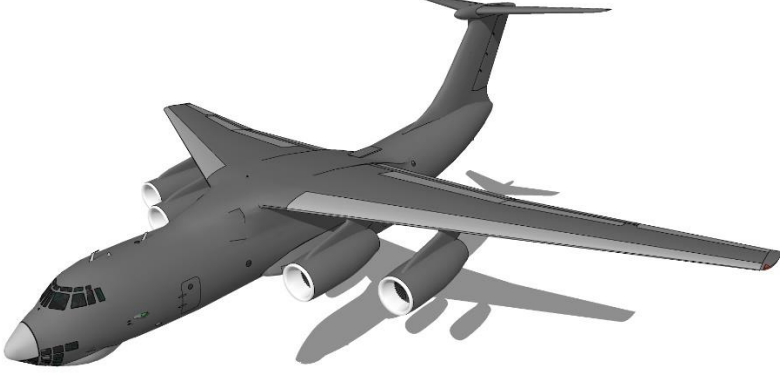




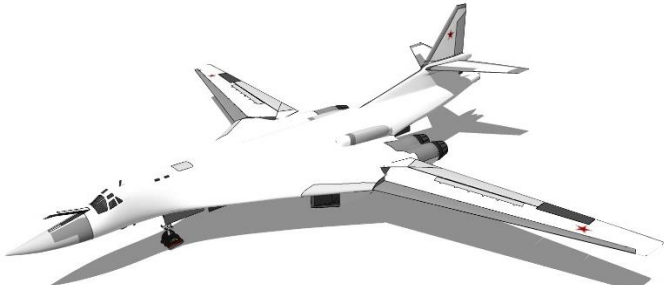



## Aircraft Operated

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <p><b>MiG 29 Fulcrum</b></p> <p>A twin-engine air superiority fighter aircraft outfitted with a range of air-to-surface armaments and precision munitions. Produced 1981 to present. A total of 87 in service.</p>  |
|    | <p><b>MiG 31 Foxhound</b></p> <p>A large twin-engine, two-seater supersonic interceptor aircraft with side-mounted air intake ramps and twin vertical tailfins. Not designed for close combat or rapid turning. Radar can track 10 targets at 200 km. A total of 90 in service.</p>   |
|   | <p><b>SU-24MR Reconnaissance</b></p> <p>Russia reconnaissance aircraft created on the basis of a front-line bomber, which was put into service in 1975. These are equipped with two turbojet engines and a wing with variable geometry in flight. It has a crew of two. Carries laser, electronic and radiation reconnaissance pods. A total of 273 in service.</p> |
|  | <p><b>SU-25 Frogfoot</b></p> <p>A subsonic, single-seat, twin-engine jet aircraft for close air support to ground forces. First flew in 1975. A total of 192 in service.</p>  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|    | <p><b>SU-30SM Flanker-H</b></p> <p>An upgraded version of the Su-30M2 Flanker-F2. It is a two-seater multipurpose heavy fighter jet. that made its maiden flight in 2012. It can be used both as an air superiority fighter and as a fighter bomber to attack ground and sea surface targets. The design of the plane features front horizontal canards and thrust vectoring engine nozzles providing super maneuverability. The Su-30SM is equipped with a multifunctional radar control system with a passive phased array antenna. The munitions carried by the plane include a broad range of air-to-air missiles and high-precision guided air-to-surface weapons systems. A total of 110 in service.</p> |
|   | <p><b>Su-34 Fullback</b></p> <p>Twin-engine, two-seat, all-weather supersonic medium-range fighter-bomber/strike aircraft entered service in 2014. A total of 147 in service.</p>  |
|  | <p><b>SU-35S Flanker E/Super Flanker</b></p> <p>Features include ECM pods, in-flight refueling, more powerful engines and front and rear facing radar that can track 24 targets up to 100 km. Classified as a fourth-generation fighter. A total of 110 in service.</p>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <p><b>SU-57 Felon</b></p> <p>A twin-engine stealth multirole fighter aircraft capable of aerial combat as well as ground and maritime strike, the Su-57 incorporates stealth, supermaneuverability, supercruise, integrated avionics, and substantial internal payload capacity. The aircraft is expected to succeed the MiG-29 and Su-27 in the Russian military service. The first prototype aircraft flew in 2010, but the program experienced a protracted development from 2002 due to various structural and technical issues that emerged during trials, including the destruction of the first production aircraft in a crash before its delivery. After repeated delays, the first Su-57 entered service with the Russian Aerospace Forces (VKS) in December 2020. A total of 10 in service.</p> |
|  | <p><b>SU-75 Checkmate</b></p> <p>This is a new fighter under development for export and the Russian air force. It is a single-seat, single-engine lightweight fighter. Only a mockup of the Su-75 was displayed at the MAKS air show in Moscow in 2021 and it may not actually fly until 2024.</p> <p>According to the Rand Corp, “It may not have stealth capability at all: An analysis of Russian official media stories and Rostec press releases about <b>Checkmate do not mention stealth technology</b>. Without that, it’s far-fetched to call this a 5th-generation aircraft.”</p>   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <p><b>An-26RT Curl</b> (<i>Retranslyator</i> – Interpreter -Translator)</p> <p>Battlefield communications relay aircraft, fitted with powerful <i>Inzheer</i> radio relay system, for connecting forward units to headquarters units. The An-26 includes military equipment, such as tip-up paratroop canvas seats, an overhead traveling hoist, bulged observation windows and parachute static line attachment cables. It can be configured in 20-30 minutes from the troop transport or freight mission to the medical evacuation role with up to 24 stretchers fitted. A total of 190 in service.</p> |
|   | <p><b>Ilyushin Il-76 Candid</b></p> <p>Multi-purpose, fixed-wing, four-engine turboprop strategic transport. Some have tail gun. A total of 120 in service.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>Tupolev Tu-22M</b></p> <p>Supersonic, variable-sweep wing, long-range strategic and maritime strike bomber from the 1960's. A total of 66 in service.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>Tupolev Tu-95 Bear</b></p> <p>Four-engine turboprop-powered strategic bomber and missile platform dating back to 1952. A total of 42 in service.</p>  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|    | <p><b>Tupolev TU-160 Blackjack</b></p> <p>Supersonic, variable-sweep wing heavy strategic bomber designed in the 1970's. A total of 15 in service.</p>                                       |
|    | <p><b>Kamov Ka-52 Hokum B</b></p> <p>Single-seat attack helicopter with the distinctive coaxial rotor system designed in the 1980's. A total of 116 in service.</p>                          |
|   | <p><b>Mil Mi-17 Hip</b></p> <p>Medium twin-turbine transport helicopter introduced in 1975. A total of 788 in service.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>Mil Mi-24 Hind</b></p> <p>Large helicopter gunship, attack helicopter and low-capacity troop transport with room for eight (8). Flying high since 1972. A total of 328 in service.</p> |



# Ми-8МТВ-5 Ми-17В-5

|   |  |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| 1. Обогреватель метеопанеля / Heater            | 16. Ручка «шаг-газ» / Collective pitch control lever | 31. Антенна аппаратуры распознавания / Antenna of HF-transponder | 43. Аппарат / Ramp                                    | 59. Панель моточасти вала / Main rotor blade                | 72. Скользящий вал / Slip interface                            |
| 2. Блок РЭО метеопанеля / Weather radar antenna | 17. Ручка управления вертолетом / Control stick      | 32. Панель электрокалывающего устройства / Electrical lock       | 44. Электрокалывающий замок / Electrical lock         | 60. Вибратор / Vibration damper                             | 73. Хвостовая балка / Tail boom                                |
| 3. Блок РЭО метеопанеля / Weather radar antenna | 18. Педаль управления вертолетом / Control stick     | 33. Панель электрокалывающего устройства / Electrical lock       | 45. Электрокалывающий замок / Electrical lock         | 61. Тросовый механизм вала / Main rotor slip ring           | 74. Двигательный агрегат вала / Engine                         |
| 4. Антенна метеопанеля / Weather radar antenna  | 19. Роджер / Landing light                           | 34. Бортовая дверь / Access door                                 | 46. Периодическое устройство / Dust protection device | 62. Триммер / Trimming tab                                  | 75. Антенна УКВ радиостанции / Antenna of VHF radio            |
| 5. Антенна метеопанеля / Weather radar antenna  | 20. Панель управления вертолетом / Control stick     | 35. Power plant access door                                      | 47. Двигатель ТВЗ-17ВМ / TVZ-17VM turboshaft engine   | 63. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover         | 76. Антенна УКВ радиостанции / Antenna of VHF radio            |
| 6. Стеклоочиститель / Wipers                    | 21. Панель управления вертолетом / Control stick     | 36. LPG-150M host on / LPG-150M host on                          | 48. Выхлопная труба / Exhaust tube                    | 64. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover         | 77. Антенна УКВ радиостанции / Antenna of VHF radio            |
| 7. Приборная панель / Instrumental panel        | 22. Передняя стойка шасси / Nose landing gear        | 37. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 49. Выхлопная труба / Exhaust tube                    | 65. Боковая крышка радиостанции / Radiostation side cover   | 78. Хвостовая опора / Tail skid                                |
| 8. Монитор метеопанеля / Weather radar display  | 23. Колесо / Wheel                                   | 38. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 50. Выхлопная труба / Exhaust tube                    | 66. Выхлопная крышка радиостанции / Radiostation side cover | 79. Амортизатор хвостовой опоры / Tail skid hydraulic cylinder |
| 9. Сиденье второго пилота / Co-pilot's seat     | 24. Спектральный анализатор / Spectrum analyzer      | 39. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 51. Продольная фрезовая / Longitudinal freemill       | 67. Выхлопная крышка радиостанции / Radiostation side cover | 80. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover            |
| 10. Сиденье первого пилота / Pilot's seat       | 25. Антенна СВ радиостанции / Antenna of MF-RDF      | 40. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 52. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover   | 68. Выхлопная крышка радиостанции / Radiostation side cover | 81. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover            |
| 11. Остаток кресла бортижнера / Co-pilot's seat | 26. Разъем антенны радиостанции / Antenna of MF-RDF  | 41. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 53. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover   | 69. Выхлопная крышка радиостанции / Radiostation side cover | 82. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover            |
| 12. Остаток кресла бортижнера / Co-pilot's seat | 27. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover  | 42. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 54. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover   | 70. Хвостовая опора / Tail skid                             | 83. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover            |
| 13. Остаток кресла бортижнера / Co-pilot's seat | 28. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover  | 43. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 55. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover   | 84. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover         | 85. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover            |
| 14. Остаток кресла бортижнера / Co-pilot's seat | 29. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover  | 44. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 56. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover   |   |  |
| 15. Остаток кресла бортижнера / Co-pilot's seat | 30. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover  | 45. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover              | 57. Крышка панели радиостанции / Radiostation cover   |   |  |

Приборная панель (Honeywell)  
Instrumental panel (Honeywell)

Стандартная приборная панель  
Standard instrumental panel

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## Russia Surface Warships

2019-2020

Customer reviews

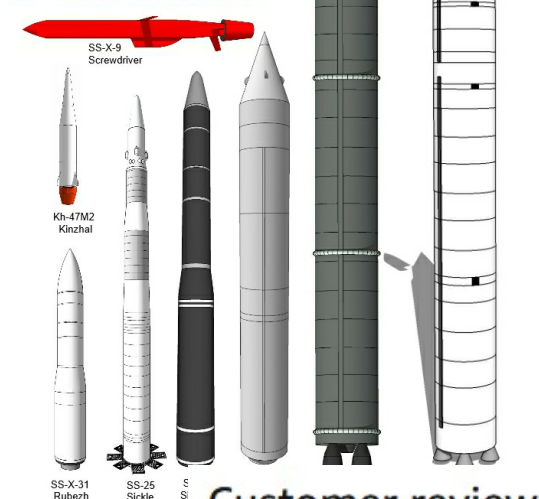
★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

## MODERN RUSSIAN TANKS

Customer reviews

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

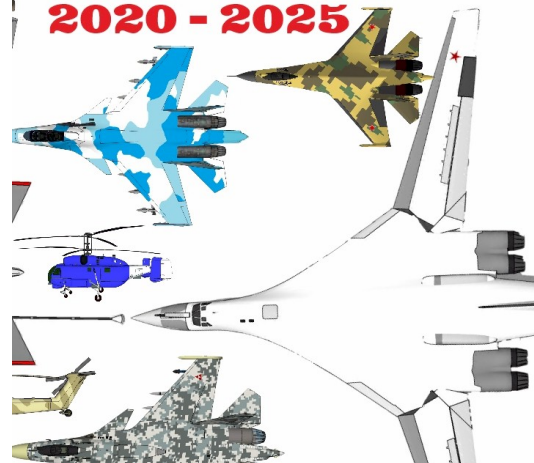
## Russia Ballistic Missiles



Customer reviews

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

## Russia Military Aircraft 2020 - 2025



★★★★☆ 3.4 out of 5

## Russian Navy

The Russian Navy received the majority of the former Soviet naval forces, and currently comprises the **Northern Fleet**, the **Pacific Fleet**, the **Black Sea Fleet**, the **Baltic Fleet**, the **Caspian Flotilla**, **5th Operational Squadron** in Middle East, **Naval Aviation**, and the **Coastal Troops** (Naval Infantry and the Coastal Missile and Artillery Troops). The Russian Navy is organized into four combat services - the **Surface Forces**, the **Submarine Forces**, the **Naval Aviation** and the **Coastal Troops**.



The headquarters is located in The Admiralty in Saint Petersburg. Naval manpower is a mixture of conscripts and volunteers (Officers and Ratings). In 2006 there were 142,000 personnel in the Russian Navy (including the Naval Infantry and the Coastal Missile and Artillery Troops). The submarine and surface forces form the backbone of the Navy. Naval Aviation is built around Sukhoi Su-33s, Mikoyan MiG-29Ks, with Sukhoi Su-30s and Sukhoi Su-34s. The Russian Naval Infantry is the amphibious force. As of 2008 the conscription term was reduced to one year and a major downsizing and reorganization was underway.



Admiral Nikolai Yevmenov

In 2013, the rise in gas and oil prices enabled a renaissance of the Russian Navy due to increased available funds, that allowed Russia to begin “developing the capacity to modernize”.

The Russian Navy took part in the 2022 invasion of Ukraine starting with the attack on Snake Island. The siege became infamous when Ukrainian defenders told the Russian cruiser Moskva, flagship of the Black Sea; “**Russian warship, go fuck yourself**”, before subsequently being captured by Russian forces. The Moskva sunk on 14 April 2022 after a fire broke. The Ukrainian military reported that they hit the ship with Neptune anti-ship missiles, however the Russian military did not confirm this. The ship subsequently capsized and sank while the Russian Navy was attempting to tow her to port.

It is difficult to make a blanket statement about the effectiveness of the Russian navy as a whole, as it is a complex and multifaceted organization with a wide range of capabilities. However, the Russian navy is generally considered to be a formidable military force and is one of the largest and most powerful navies in the world. It has a long history and tradition of excellence, and it has a number of advanced weapons systems and military equipment at its disposal, including submarines, surface combatants, and aircraft. The Russian navy is also a large and well-trained organization, with a significant number of personnel and a diverse range of units and formations. However, like any military organization, the Russian navy has its strengths and weaknesses, and it is likely that it would perform differently depending on the specific context and nature of any given conflict or military operation.

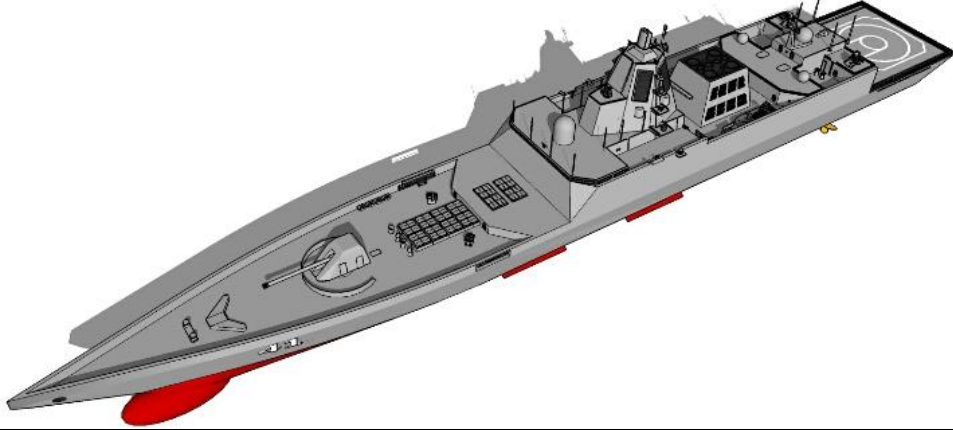
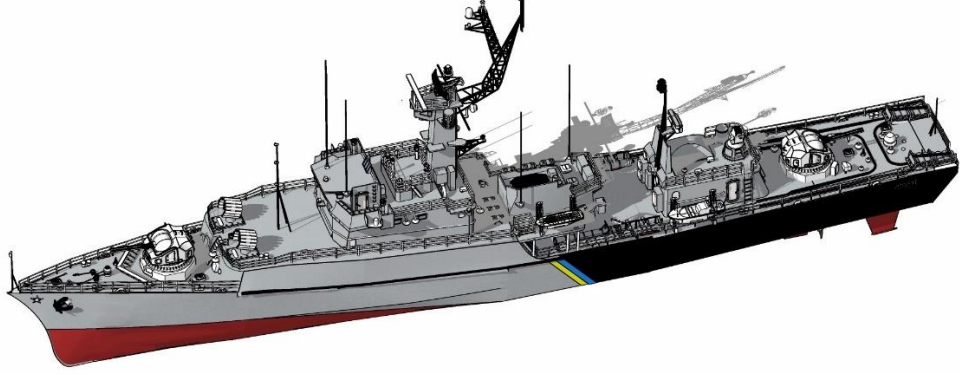
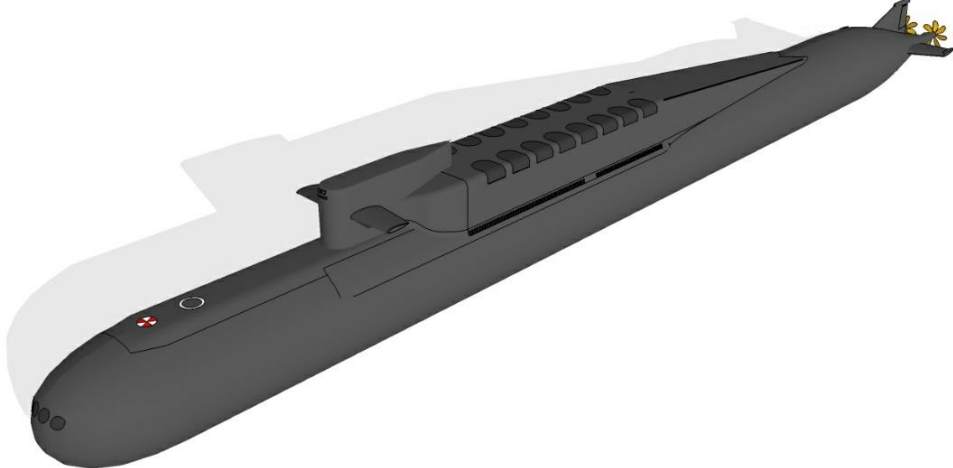
### Leadership

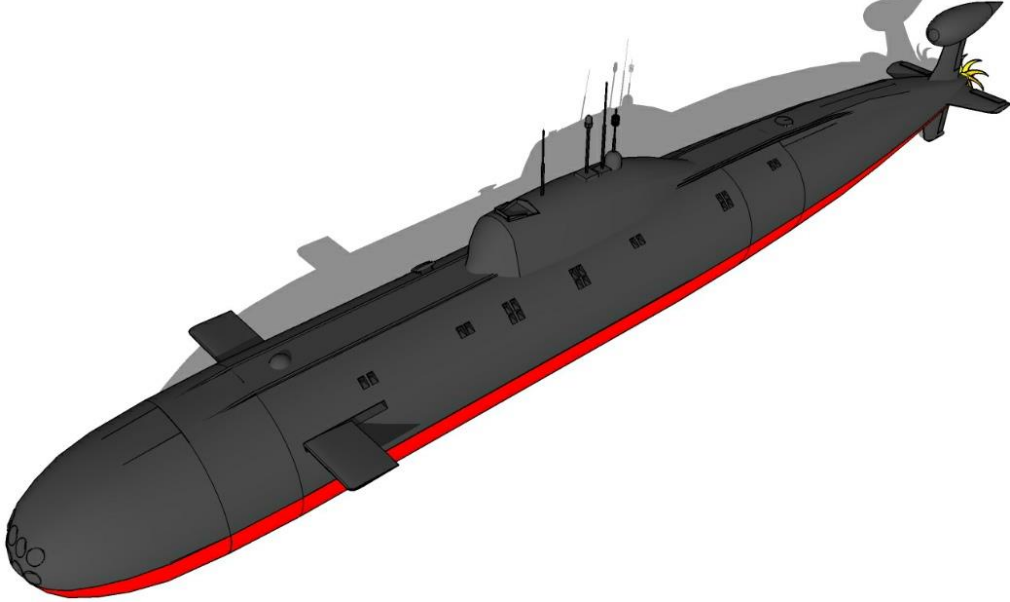
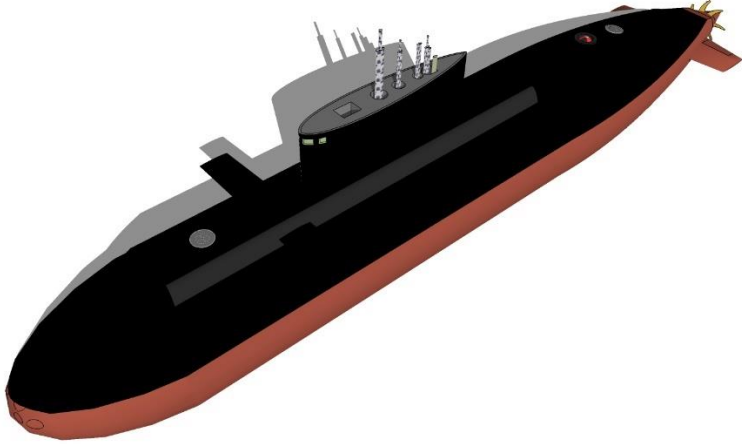
Commander-in-Chief: **Admiral Nikolai Yevmenov**

First Deputy Commander-in-Chief: **Admiral Aleksandr Nosatov**

## **Ships Operated**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|    | <p><b>Russian<br/>Aircraft<br/>Carrier<br/>Admiral<br/>Kuznetsov</b></p> |
|   | <p><b>Kirov-class<br/>Battlecruiser</b></p>                              |
|  | <p><b>Udaloy-class<br/>Destroyer</b></p>                                 |
|  | <p><b>Sovremennyy<br/>-class<br/>Destroyer</b></p>                       |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  A 3D perspective rendering of an Admiral Gorshkov-class Frigate. The ship is grey with a red hull. It features a long, slender hull, a large radar dome on the bridge, and a helicopter landing deck at the stern.                        | <p><b>Admiral<br/>Gorshkov-<br/>class Frigate</b></p> |
|  A 3D perspective rendering of a Grisha-class Corvette. The ship is grey with a red hull. It has a more compact design than the frigate, with multiple radar masts and a complex superstructure. A rainbow stripe is visible on the hull. | <p><b>Grisha-class<br/>Corvette</b></p>               |
|  A 3D perspective rendering of a Delta IV-class Submarine. The submarine is dark grey and has a long, cylindrical hull. It features a large conning tower with multiple hatches and a small yellow flag at the stern.                    | <p><b>Delta IV-class<br/>Submarine</b></p>            |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  A 3D perspective rendering of an Akula-class submarine. The hull is dark grey with a prominent red stripe along the bottom. It features a large conning tower with several antennas and sensors. The bow is rounded with small circular portholes. The stern shows the propeller and rudder assembly. | <p><b>Akula-class<br/>Submarine</b></p> |
|  A 3D perspective rendering of a Kilo-class submarine. The hull is black with a red stripe along the bottom. It has a more compact conning tower than the Akula-class, with fewer antennas. The bow is also rounded. The stern shows the propeller and rudder.  | <p><b>Kilo-class<br/>Submarine</b></p>  |

## Russian Strategic Rocket Forces

The Strategic Rocket Forces of the Russian Federation are a separate-troops branch that control Russia's land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The Strategic Missile Forces had over 1,400 ICBMs, 300 launch control centers, and twenty-eight missile bases in 1989. Although the future force will be smaller, a greater portion of it will be MIRVed – up from approximately 36 percent in 2014 to 70 percent by 2024.

### Leadership

Commander: **Colonel General Sergei Karakayev**



General Sergei Karakayev

### Units

The composition of missiles and warheads of the Strategic Missile Forces previously had to be revealed as part of the START I treaty data exchange.

#### **27th Guards Rocket Army** (HQ: Vladimir, 56°08'19.6"N 40°23'57.9"E)

98th Mixed Aviation Squadron

7th Guards Rocket Division at Vypolzovo with **18+** mobile RS-24 Yars

14th Rocket Division at Yoshkar-Ola with **27** mobile RS-24 Yars

28th Guards Rocket Division at Kozelsk with **17** (December 2022) silo-based RS-24

54th Guards Rocket Division at Teykovo with **18** mobile RT-2UTTH Topol-M and **18** (December 2011) mobile RS-24

60th Rocket Division at Tatischevo with **30** silo-based UR-100NUTTH and **60** silo-based RT-2UTTH Topol-M

#### **31st Rocket Army** (HQ: Orenburg, 51°46'43.3"N 55°06'39.5"E)

102nd Mixed Aviation Squadron

8th Rocket Division at Pervomaysky, Kirov Oblast

13th Red Banner Rocket Division at Dombarovskiy with **18** silo-based R-36M2 and **8** (December 2022) UR-100NUTTH with Avangard (hypersonic glide vehicle)s (Project 4202). The R-36s will be replaced with the new RS-28 Sarmat when operational.

42nd Rocket Division at Nizhniy Tagil with **27** mobile RS-24 Yars

#### **33rd Guards Rocket Army** (HQ: Omsk, 54°58'41.0"N 73°23'20.6"E )

105th Mixed Aviation Squadron

29th Guards Rocket Division at Irkutsk with **27** mobile RS-24 Yars

35th Rocket Division at Barnaul with mobile RT-2PM Topol and RS-24 Yars

39th Guards Rocket Division at Novosibirsk with **27** mobile RS-24 Yars

62nd Rocket Division at Uzhur with 28 silo-based R-36M2, which will also be replaced with the new **RS-28 Sarmat** when operational.

## Numbers of Missiles and Warheads

The Strategic Rocket Forces have:

- 46** silo-based R-36M2 (SS-18) with up to **10** warheads, **to be retired 2022**
- 45** mobile RT-2PM “Topol” (SS-25) with **1** warhead, flagged for future retirement
- 60** silo-based RT-2UTTH “Topol M” (SS-27) with **1** warhead
- 18** mobile RT-2UTTH “Topol M” (SS-27) with **1** warhead
- 17** silo-based RS-24 “Yars” (SS-29) with up to **4** warheads
- 135+** mobile RS-24 “Yars” (SS-29) with up to **4** warheads

The UR-100N (SS-19) is listed as retired from deployment, noting the UR-100NUTTH is being deployed with the **Avangard**.

The **Avangard**, previously known as Objekt 4202, Yu-71 and Yu-74, is a hypersonic glide vehicle (HGV) that can be carried as a MIRV payload by the UR-100UTTKh, R-36M2 and RS-28 Sarmat heavy ICBMs. It can deliver both conventional and nuclear payloads.



Avangard Hypersonic Glide Missile

## Russian Airborne Forces

The Russian Airborne Forces (VDV) utilizes a range of specialist airborne warfare vehicles and are fully mechanized. They traditionally have a larger complement of heavy weaponry than most contemporary airborne forces. Russian Airborne Forces traditionally wear a blue beret and blue-striped *telnyashka* undershirt and are called *desant* (from the French Descente).

### Leadership

Commander: **Colonel General Mikhail Teplinskiy**

Chief of Staff and First Deputy Commander: **Colonel General Evgeniy Ustinov**

**NOTE:** The previous Commander, **Colonel-General Andrey Serdyukov** was dismissed by Putin in June 2022 over losses in Ukraine.

### Combat Forces:

#### 7th Guards Mountain Air Assault Division (Command General KIA Feb'22)

Division Command and Staff, Novorossiysk, Krasnodar Krai  
104th Tank Battalion, Novorossiysk, Novorossiysk Krai  
162nd Reconnaissance Battalion), Novorossiysk Krai  
629th Engineer Battalion, Starotitarovskaya, Krasnodar Krai  
743rd Guards Signals Battalion, Novorossiysk Krai  
1681st Material Support Battalion, Novorossiysk, Novorossiysk Krai  
32nd Medical Detachment (airmobile), Anapa, Krasnodar Krai  
Airborne Equipment Support Company, Novorossiysk Krai  
Aerial Vehicles Company, Novorossiysk, Novorossiysk Krai  
Electronic Warfare Company, Novorossiysk, Novorossiysk Krai  
Field Jaeger [Field Courier] Communication Station, Novorossiysk, Novorossiysk Krai  
56th Guards Air Assault Regiment, Feodosia in Crimea  
108th Guards Air Assault Regiment, Novorossiysk, Krasnodar Krai  
247th Guards Air Assault Regiment, Stavropol, Stavropol Krai  
1141st Guards Artillery Regiment, Anapa, Krasnodar Krai  
3rd Guards Air Defense Missile Regiment, Novorossiysk, Novorossiysk Krai



General Mikhail Teplinskiy



## 76th Guards Air Assault Division

Division Command and Staff, Pskov, Pskov Oblast  
124th Tank Battalion  
175th Reconnaissance Battalion  
656th Sapper Engineer Battalion  
728th Signals Battalion  
1682nd Material Support Battalion  
3996th Military Hospital (airmobile)  
NBC Defense Company  
Divisional Repair Company  
Airborne Equipment Support Company  
Commandant's [Military Police] Company  
201st Field Jaeger [Field Courier] Communication Station  
104th Guards Air Assault Regiment, Cheryokha village near Pskov,  
Pskov Oblast  
234th Guards Air Assault Regiment, Pskov, Pskov Oblast  
237th Guards Air Assault Regiment  
4th Guards Air Defense Missile Regiment  
1140th Guards Artillery Regiment

The 76<sup>th</sup> Guards Air Assault Division is accused of mass murder in Bucha, Ukraine



## 98th Guards Airborne Division

Division Command and Staff (MU 65451), Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
215th Reconnaissance Battalion, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
661st Sapper Engineer Battalion, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
674th Signals Battalion, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
15th Repair and Overhaul Battalion, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
1683rd Material Support Battalion, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
36th Medical Detachment (airmobile), Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
201st Field Jaeger [Field Courier] Communication Station, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
969th Airborne Equipment Support Company, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
Training Complex, Pesochnoye village, Yaroslavl Oblast  
217th Guards Airborne Regiment, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast  
331st Guards Airborne Regiment, Kostroma, Kostroma Oblast  
1065th Guards Artillery Regiment, Kostroma, Kostroma Oblast  
5th Guards Air Defense Missile Regiment, Ivanovo, Ivanovo Oblast



**NOTE:** The 98<sup>th</sup> Guards participated in the Kyiv offensive. One of its regiments, the 331st Guards Airborne Regiment, suffered heavy losses; its commander, **Colonel Sergei Sukharev** was **allegedly killed in action**. The division's commander **Colonel Viktor Gunaza** was **dismissed** by the end of March.

### 106th Guards Airborne Division

Division Command and Staff, Tula, Tula Oblast  
173rd Guards Reconnaissance Battalion, Tula, Tula Oblast  
388th Guards Sapper Engineer Battalion, Tula, Tula Oblast  
731st Guards Signals Battalion, Tula, Tula Oblast  
1060th Material Support Battalion, Slobodka village, Tula Oblast  
39th Medical Detachment (airmobile), Tula, Tula Oblast  
970th Airborne Equipment Support Company, Tula, Tula Oblast  
1883rd Field Jaeger [Field Courier] Communication Station, Tula, Tula Oblast  
Electronic Warfare Company, Tula, Tula Oblast  
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Company, Tula, Tula Oblast  
51st Guards Parachute Regiment, Tula, Tula Oblast  
137th Guards Parachute Regiment, Ryazan, Ryazan Oblast  
1182nd Guards Artillery Regiment, Naro-Fominsk, Moscow Oblast  
1st Guards Air Defense Missile Regiment, Naro-Fominsk, Moscow Oblast



### 11th Guards Air Assault Brigade

Brigade Command and Staff, Ulan-Ude, Republic of Buryatia  
Command and Control Company (formerly the signals company)  
Air Defense Missile-Artillery Battery  
Guided AT Missile Battery  
Spetsnaz Company  
Sniper Rifle Company  
Electronic Warfare Company  
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Company  
Sapper Engineer Company  
Material Support Company  
Airborne Equipment Support Company  
NBC Defense Platoon  
Repair Company  
Medical Company  
Commandant's [Military Police] Platoon  
Field Jaeger [Field Courier] Communication Station  
Reconnaissance Battalion  
1st Air Assault Battalion (BMP-2)  
2nd Air Assault Battalion (BMP-2)  
3rd Parachute Battalion (BMD-2)  
Howitzer Artillery Battalion (D-30)



### 31st Guards Air Assault Brigade

Brigade Command and Staff, Ulyanovsk, Ulyanovsk Oblast

Signals Company

Air Defense Missile-Artillery Battery

Guided AT Missile Battery

Sniper Rifle Company

Electronic Warfare Company

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Company

Sapper Engineer Company

Material Support Company

Airborne Equipment Support Company

Medical Company

Repair Company

NBC Defense Company

Field Jaeger [Field Courier] Communication Station

Command Platoon of the Chief of Artillery

Reconnaissance Battalion

1st Air Assault Battalion

2nd Air Assault Battalion

3rd Parachute Battalion

Howitzer Artillery Battalion

Self-Propelled Artillery Battalion



### 83rd Guards Air Assault Brigade

Brigade Command and Staff, Ussuriysk, Primorsky Krai

Command Company

Signals Company

Air Defense Missile-Artillery Battery

78th Spetsnaz Company

Sniper Rifle Company

Electronic Warfare Platoon

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Company

Sapper Engineer Company

NBC Defense Platoon

Repair Company

Material Support Company

Airborne Equipment Support Company

Medical Company

Military Police Platoon

Field Jaeger [Field Courier] Communication Station

Reconnaissance Battalion

1st Air Assault Battalion

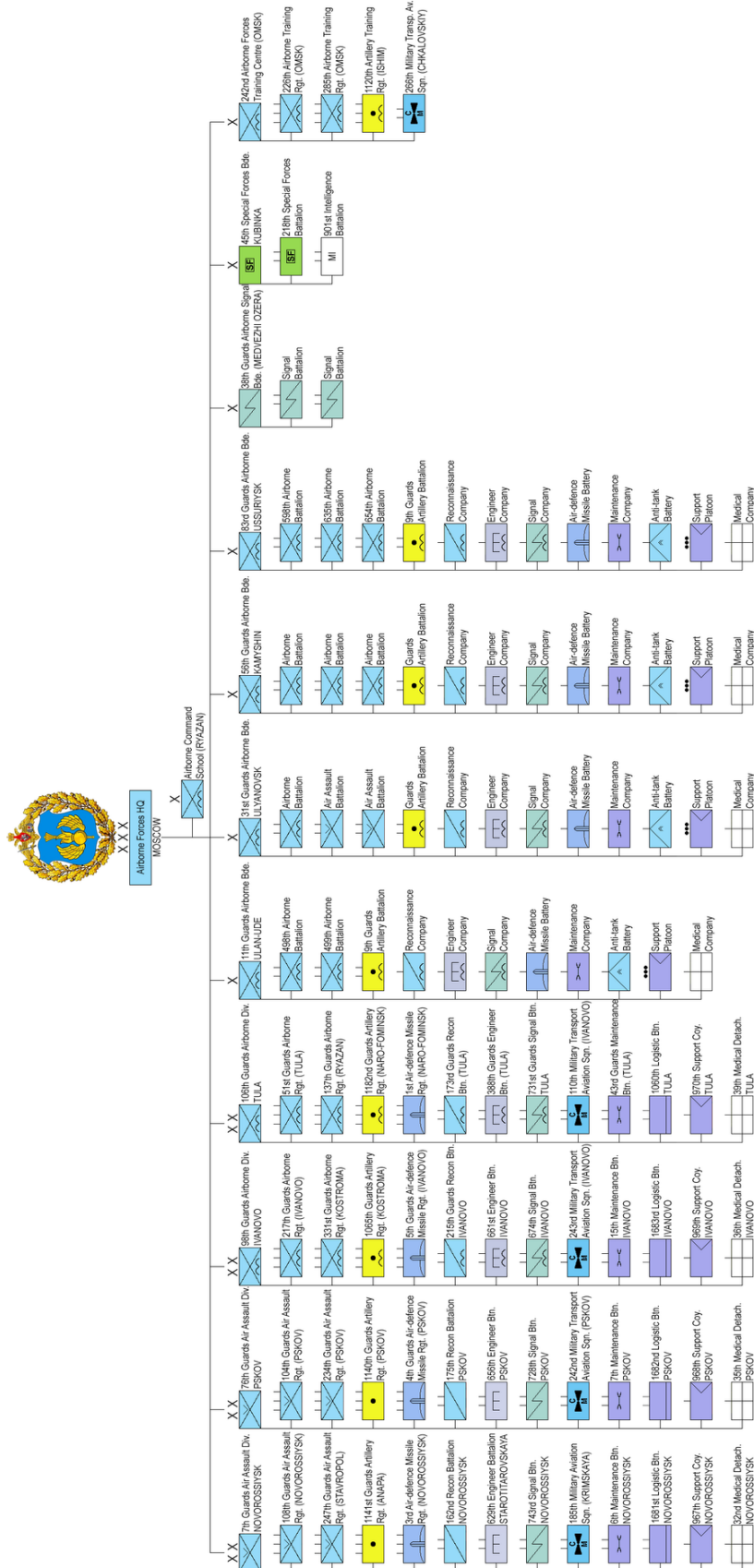
2nd Air Assault Battalion

3rd Parachute Battalion

Howitzer Artillery Battalion



**NOTE:** Lieutenant Colonel **Vitaliy Slabtsov**, was **killed in action** during the invasion in 2022.



## Russian Special Operations Forces

Russia has a large and well-trained special operations force known as the RSOF and is **an independent unit** of the country's military. The RSOF are responsible for conducting a wide range of specialized military operations, including counter-terrorism, hostage rescue, and irregular warfare. They are trained to operate in a variety of environments and are equipped with a range of advanced weapons systems and military equipment. The RSOF are a highly respected and elite force within the Russian military, and they are known for their skills and capabilities. They have been involved in a number of high-profile operations, including the Russian intervention in the Syrian Civil War, and have a reputation for being highly effective in the tasks they are assigned.



Russia defines the term “special operation” as “methods and ways of fighting not characteristic of conventional forces: reconnaissance and sabotage, subversion and sedition, counter-terrorism, counter-sabotage, counterintelligence, guerrilla, counter-guerrilla and other activities”. Russia's SOF are manned exclusively by professional personnel hired on contract, of which all are full-time servicemen consisting of commissioned officers and regular soldiers. The SOF typically are assigned the task of target acquisition for aircraft conducting airstrikes and sea-launched cruise missile attacks. They also serve as military advisors training foreign troops, seek and destroying critical enemy objects, disrupt areas behind enemy lines through ambushes, conduct high-value targeted assassinations and retaliation strikes against select enemy groups.

While the number of personnel is classified, the Special Purpose Center “**Senezh**” and the headquarters at the Special Purpose Center “**Kubinka-2**”, is likely around 2,000 to 2,500 total personnel. The RSOF has elements providing combat support and combat service support functions and there is a dedicated **special aviation brigade** that directly controls combat aviation assets at **Torzhok**, as well as a squadron of Ilyushin Il-76 transport aircraft at the **Migalovo airfield** near Tver.

### Leadership

Commander: **Major General Valery Flyustikov**, 346th Spetsnaz Brigade.

The Special Operations Forces warfare training centers and facilities:

- Special Operations Center “Kubinka-2”
- Special Operations Center “Senezh”
- Specialist Training Center
- 561st Naval Rescue (Training) Center of VMF
- 344th Army Aviation Training & Transition Center
- Mountain & Survival Training Center “Terskol”
- 54th Special Reconnaissance Training Center “Daryal”



## Russian Logistical Support

Logistical support is a complex and multifaceted aspect of military operations, and it is important to ensure that it is well-organized and effective in order to ensure the success of any military mission. Logistical Support or the MTO are a unified system of command-and-control bodies, institutions and other military organizations that provide technical and logistical support for all branches of the Armed Forces. The MTO system of the Russian Armed Forces combines comprehensive support: technical and logistical. The management of Logistical Support is entrusted to the central bodies of military command, subordinate to the Deputy Minister of Defense, **Colonel-General Mikhail Mizintsev**. On 24 September 2022, Mizintsev was appointed Deputy Minister of Defense, replacing **Dmitry Bulgakov**.

The structure of the Central Office of the Logistics Department of the Armed Forces of Russia:

- Logistics Headquarters of the Armed Forces
- Department of Transport Support
- Department of Operational Maintenance and Provision of Utilities for Military Units and Organizations
- Food Directorate
- Main Armored Directorate
- Main Missile and Artillery Directorate
- Main Directorate of the Chief of the Railway Troops
- Metrology Department of the Russian Armed Forces

The agencies under the MTO include:

- Road Troops
- Railway Troops
- Pipeline Troops



Colonel-General  
Mikhail Mizintsev

## The National Guard

The National Guard of the Russian Federation or Rosgvardiya is the internal military force of Russia, comprising an independent agency that reports directly to the President of Russia Vladimir Putin under his powers as Supreme Commander-in-Chief and Chairman of the Security Council. It is separate from the Russian Armed Forces. A law signed by Putin established the federal executive body in 2016.



The Director is **Viktor Zolotov**, a close confidante of Putin (his Judo sparring partner) and a member of the so-called “*siloviki*” inner circle. The National Guard is a large and important branch of the Russian military, with a significant number of personnel and a wide range of responsibilities. According to official figures, the National Guard has a strength of around 350,000 personnel, although the exact size of the force can vary somewhat from year to year. The National Guard was established in 2016 and is responsible for a wide range of tasks, including internal security, counter-terrorism, and the protection of important government facilities and infrastructure. It is also responsible for helping to maintain public order and stability within the country, and it may be called upon to support other government agencies in times of crisis or emergency. The National Guard is a well-trained and well-equipped force, with access to a range of advanced weapons systems and military equipment.

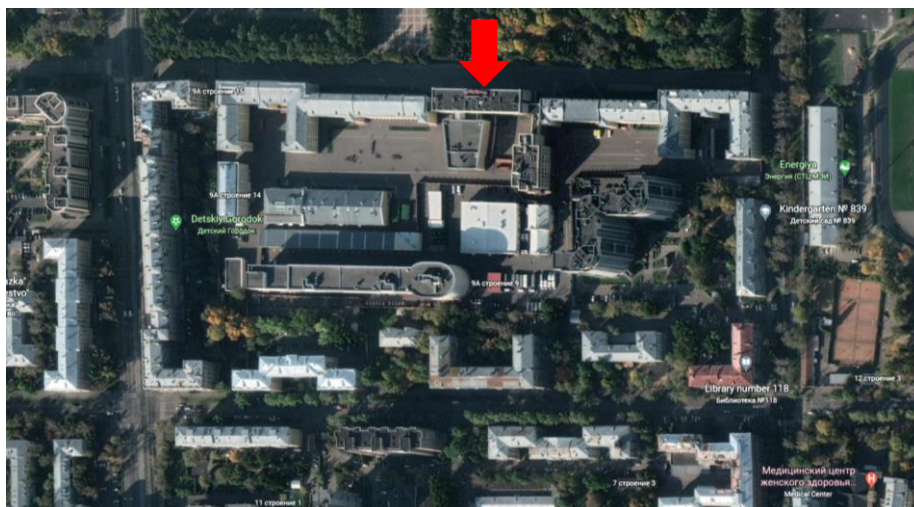


Although the National Guard has the stated mission of securing Russia’s borders, taking charge of gun control, combating terrorism and organized crime, protecting public order and guarding important state facilities, in reality it is an attempt by Putin to create a private army to control civil strife or attempts of a color revolution, not only domestically but also abroad in friendly regimes. As one journalist caustically noted, the “enemy within” is more dangerous to Putin than “perfidious NATO.” National Guard forces have little real role fighting crime or terrorism; they are public security forces for riot and insurrection control and deterrence assets (Praetorian Guard).

As of 2018 the National Guard numbered approximately **340,000 personnel** in 84 units across Russia; it consolidated the forces of the MVD Internal Troops, SOBR, OMON and other internal military forces outside of the Russian Armed Forces.



An ID card of a Russian National Guard member, issued in 2020



The National Guard Headquarters is located at 9 Krasnokazarmennaya Street in the South-Eastern Administrative Okrug of Moscow (55°45'33.9"N 37°41'49.7"E).

## Leadership

As of January 2022, the organizational leadership consists of:

**Viktor Zolotov**, Director  
**Viktor Strigunov**, First Deputy Director  
**Oleg Plokhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Director  
**Yury Yashin**, Chief of the General Staff  
**Igor Ilyash**, Deputy Director  
**Roman Gavrilov**, Deputy Director  
**Sergei Lebedev**, Deputy Director  
**Aleksei Kuzmenkov**, Deputy Director  
**Aleksei Bezzubikov**, Deputy Director

## Structure

The National Guard is organized into six broad elements:

**National Guard Forces Command**, which handles the operational units (formerly belonging to the Interior Troops); including the ODon and the National Guard Naval Service Corps;

**National Guard Special Operations and Aviation Center**, including Zubr, Vityaz, Rus and Yastreb special units;

**National Guard SOBR, Berkut and OMON Units**;

**Administrations** and other departments exercising federal oversight over firearms and private security regulation, personal protection and government personnel security guard service, including the **Center for Specially Designated Government Personnel Security Protection** (formerly belonging to the MVD);

The federal state unitary enterprise “**Okhrana**” (provides paid security/rapid response services to citizens).

## Border Service

The Russian Border Service is the federal agency responsible for protecting the country's borders and ensuring the security of its border crossings. It is a large organization with a significant number of personnel and a wide range of responsibilities. The Border Service is responsible for patrolling Russia's land and maritime borders, as well as its airspace, and it works to prevent the illegal crossing of the border and the smuggling of people, weapons, drugs, and other prohibited items. The Border Service is also responsible for managing and regulating the flow of people and goods across Russia's borders, including at ports of entry and border crossings. The Border Service reports to the Federal Security Service, which is the main security agency of the Russian government. The Border service numbers around 170,000 active members, which includes the Russian maritime border guard units (i.e., the coast guard).



### Leadership

**General of the Army Vladimir Kulishov** (Deputy Director of Russia's FSB) is the head of the Border Service

**Lieutenant-General Vladimir Rozhkov**, First Deputy Head of the Border Service

**Colonel-General Mansur Masgutovich Valiev**, First Deputy Head of the Border Service  
(the head of the Organizational Department)

**Lieutenant-General Alexander L. Manilov**, Deputy head of Russia's FSB Border Service  
(the chief international treaty management)

**Lieutenant-General Victor Trofimovich Trufanov**, Deputy Chief

**Maj. Gen. Alexander O. Mizon**, Deputy Chief

**Maj. Gen. Nikolai Nikolaevich Rybalkin**, Deputy Chief

**Lieutenant General Gennady Semenovich Simuhin**, Deputy Chief

### Regional Border Districts

Regional Border Directorate of the Central Federal District

Regional Border Management for the Southern Federal District

Regional Border Directorate of the Ural Federal District

Regional Border Directorate of the Volga Federal District

Regional Border Directorate for the Siberian Federal District

North West Regional Border Directorate

Arctic Regional Border Directorate

Regional Border Directorate for the Far Eastern Federal District

Regional Border Directorate for the North Caucasian Federal District

## MILITARY DISTRICTS



Western Military District, **red**  
Southern Military District, **brown**  
Northern Joint Strategic Command, **blue**

Central Military District, **green**  
Eastern Military District, **yellow**

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**Ukraine  
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**Armata  
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Customer reviews

★★★★☆ 3.7 out of 5

## Western Military District



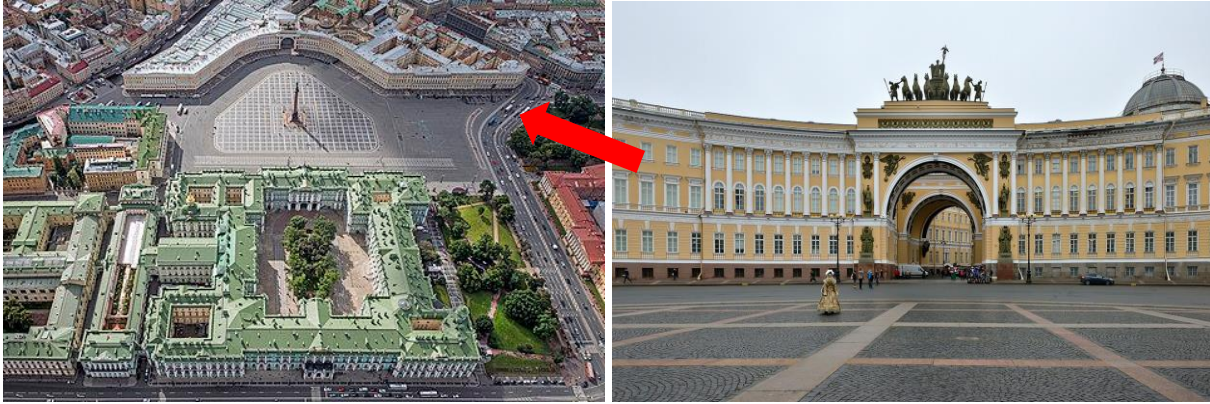
Commander: **Lieutenant General Evgeny Nikiforov** (26 December 2022 - current)

The previous Commander, **Colonel General Alexander Alexandrovich Zhuravlyov** was dismissed in June 2022. Zhuravlyov was responsible for the Russian troops that invaded northern Ukraine during the 2022 Russian invasion, before **Aleksandr Dvornikov** was appointed overall commander on 9 April 2022. CNN reported that newly collected evidence identified Zhuravlyov ordering the use of 17 **cluster bombs** fired from the 300mm Smerch multiple rocket launcher, by the 79th Rocket Artillery Brigade **against civilian targets in Kharkiv** on 27–28 February. Human Rights Watch investigated the attack and concluded that the Russian forces used Smerch cluster munition rockets, which disperse dozens of submunitions or bomblets in the air. As there were no military targets within 400 meters of these strikes and due to the indiscriminate nature of these weapons used in densely populated areas, Human Rights Watch described these strikes as a **possible war crime**.



Col Gen Alexander Zhuravlyov

The Western Military District is headquartered in the western wing, **General Staff Building** on Palace Square in Saint Petersburg, in front of the Winter Palace.

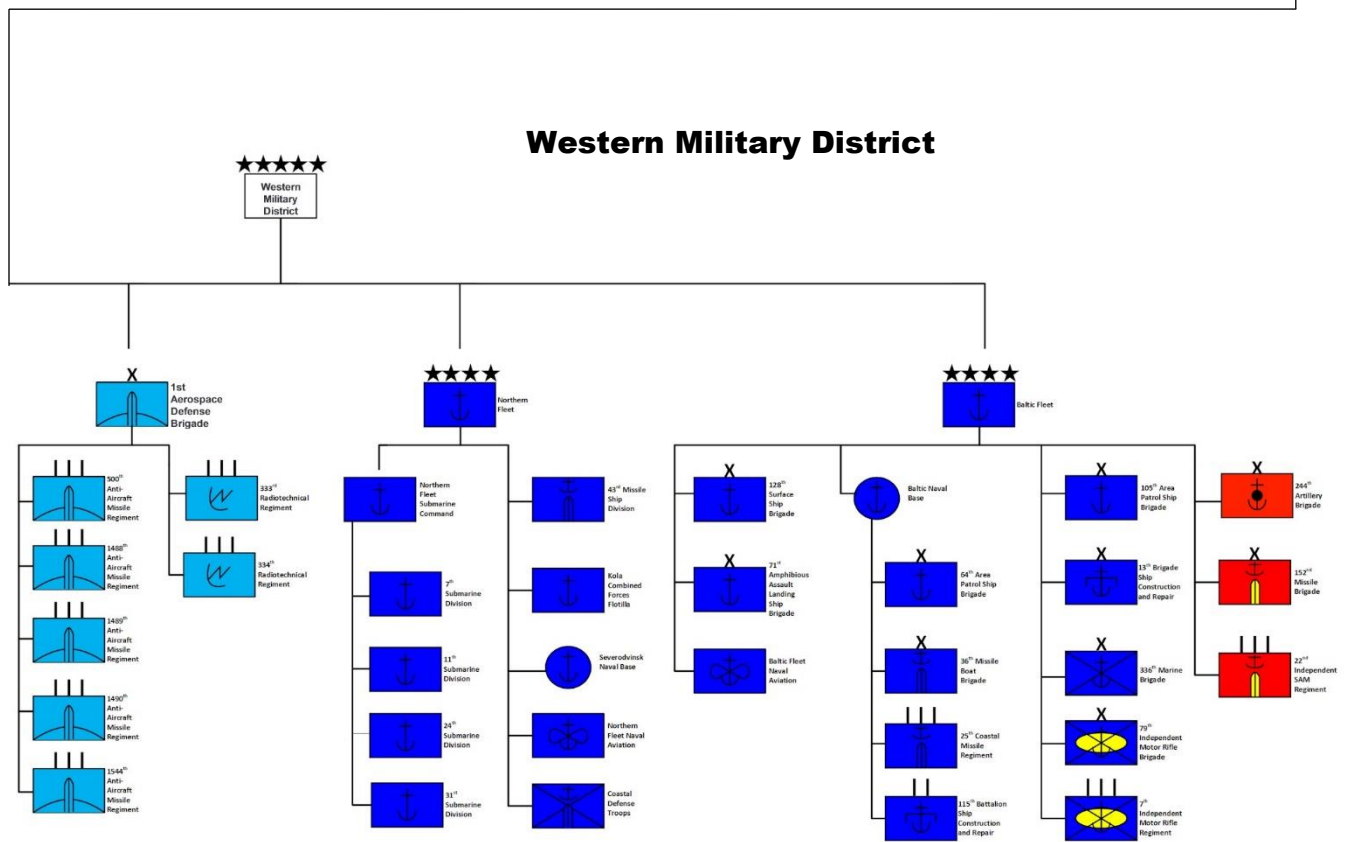
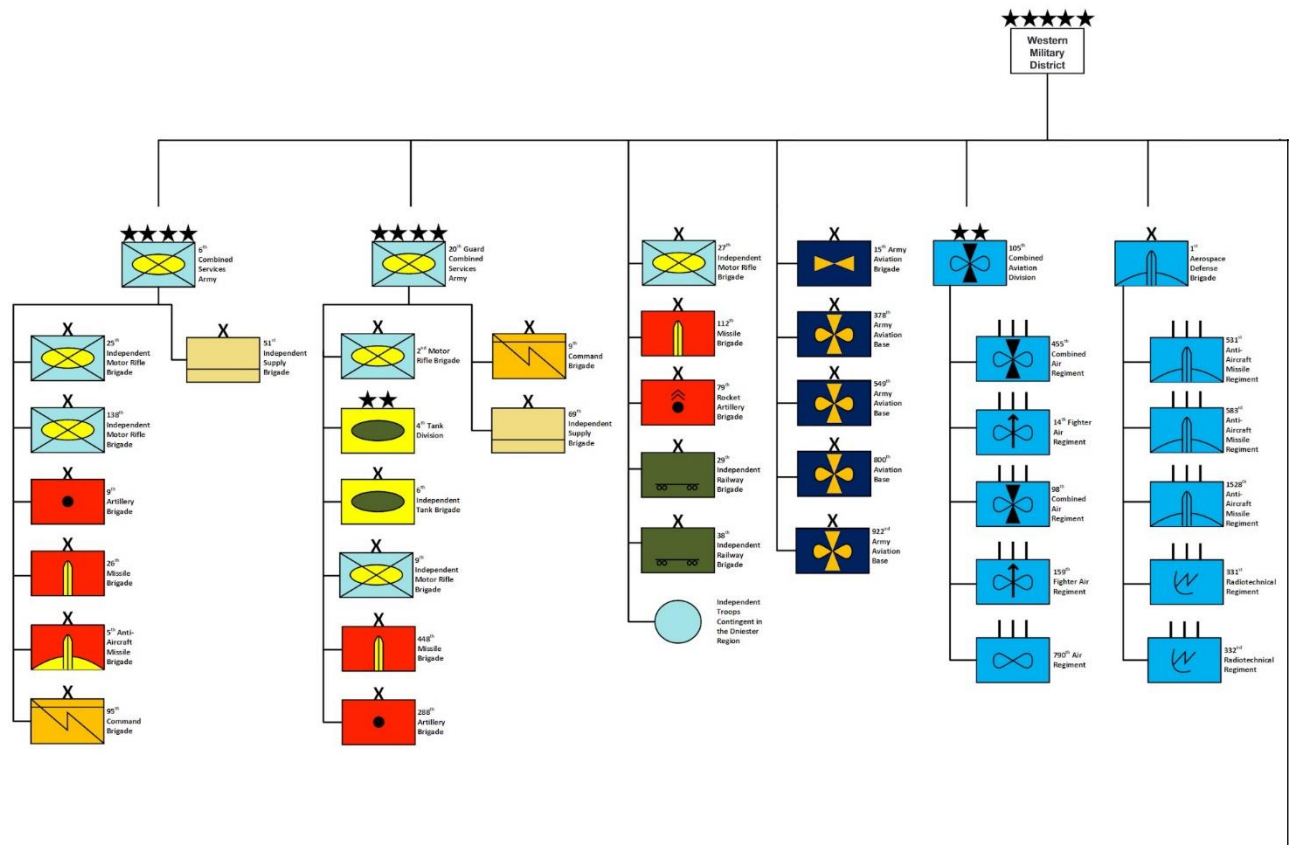


Its jurisdiction is primarily within the western central region of European Russia. Created as part of the 2008 military reforms, as an amalgamation of the Moscow Military District, Leningrad Military District and Kaliningrad Special Region. The district contains 26 federal subjects of Russia: Belgorod Oblast, Bryansk Oblast, Ivanovo Oblast, Kaliningrad Oblast, Kaluga Oblast, Karelia, Kostroma Oblast, Kursk Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Moscow, Moscow Oblast, Nizhny Novgorod Oblast, Novgorod Oblast, Oryol Oblast, Pskov Oblast, Ryazan Oblast, Saint Petersburg, Smolensk Oblast, Tambov Oblast, Tver Oblast, Tula Oblast, Vladimir Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Voronezh Oblast, Yaroslavl Oblast.

Almost the whole forces of the district became involved in the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, suffering heavy losses. One of the reactions to the heavy losses was the creation of the new **3rd Army Corps**, formed within the district. The 3rd Army Corps' initial main base and training center was identified by Ukraine in August 2022 as being located in **Mulino, Nizhny Novgorod Oblast**. The new **72nd Separate Motor Rifle Brigade**, intended to form part of the 3rd Army Corps, was reported by Penza Oblast authorities to be forming at **Totskoye, Orenburg Oblast**.

Much of the Russian Airborne Forces is located within the district's boundaries but not under its command. These forces include the **45th Guards Spetsnaz Brigade** (Kubinka, Moscow); the **76th Guards Air Assault Division** (Pskov); the **98th Guards Airborne Division** (Ivanovo); the **106th Guards Airborne Division** (Tula), and the **VDV signals regiment**, the **38th Airborne Signal Regiment** (n. Bear Lake, Moscow Oblast). In addition, there are two formations of the Russian Aerospace Forces within the district's boundaries but under central command: the **1st Army for Air and Anti-Rocket Defense of Special Designation** (Moscow SAM and ABM Defenses) and **15th Air-Space Army of Special Designation** (space operations).

The Main Directorate of Intelligence (Ukraine) of the Ministry of Defense (Ukraine) on December 26, 2022 reported that **General Evgeni Valerievich Nikiforov** was appointed as commander, Western Military District, and commander of the Russian western grouping of forces in Ukraine. He had been transferred from the post of first deputy commander, Eastern Military District. In this transfer, **Colonel-General Sergei Kuzovlev** was removed from the position of commander of the troops of the Western Military District, who had only been in post for about a month. "The reason for Kuzovlev's dismissal was the failure of preparations for an offensive in the Lyman [area], but [Ukrainian intelligence assessed it also as a] **internal political struggle** because the Shoigu-Gerasimov orbit changing for a candidate from the Surovikin-Prygozhin group."



## Western Military District Formations and Units

Muzyka 2020 lists a total of 21 direct reporting units and formations, but does not include the OGRF in Moldova, but does include Land Forces Command HQ, Moscow, and Joint Strategic Command - West at St Petersburg.

Operational Group of Russian Forces in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova  
(Tiraspol, Transnistria)

82nd Motorized Rifle Battalion

113th Motorized Rifle Battalion

540th Command Battalion

1st Command Brigade (Sertolovo, Leningrad Oblast)

45th Guards Berlin Engineering Brigade (Murom)

29th (Bryansk), 34th (Yaroslavl) and 38th Railway Brigades of the Russian Railway Troops

1st Guards Engineer-Sapper Brigade (Murom)

27th NBC Brigade (Shikhany)

79th Guards Rocket Artillery Brigade (Tver)

45th High-Power Artillery Brigade “Svir” (Tambov)

15th Electronic Warfare Brigade (Stroitel)

16th Electronic Warfare Brigade (Plavsk, says Galeotti 2017, Kursk-MZS, says Muzyka 2020)

146th Special Purpose Radio Engineer Brigade (Bugry)

45th Separate Engineer-Camouflage Regiment (HQ located in Vladimir Oblast; in late 2020 reported at Inzhenernyy (1, 55.793785, 37.192298). Military Unit Number 58142. The regiment’s formation was completed in June 2017; as well as the ability to quickly camouflage key facilities, it has “inflatable models of tanks, guns, infantry fighting vehicles, PVO (air defense) systems, and other weapons systems.”

Muzkya 2020 does not include the:

154th Preobrazhensky Commandant’s Regiment (Moscow)

Semyonovsky Regiment (Ramensky District, Moscow Oblast)

132nd Signals Brigade

22nd Central Base for Reserve Tanks (Buy, Kostroma Oblast)

## 1st Guards Tank Army

Commander: **General-Lieutenant Sergey Kisel suspended; replacement unknown.**

HQ: Odintsovo, Moscow Region (army reinstated 2014 after a 15-year hiatus)

4th Guards Tank Division (Naro-Fominsk)

47th Guards Tank Division (Mulino)

2nd Guards Motor Rifle Division (Kalininets)

27th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade (Mosrentgen)

96th Reconnaissance Brigade

49th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade

112th Rocket Brigade (Shuya)

288th Artillery Brigade

20th NBC Defense Regiment (p. Tsentralny, Nizhny Novgorod region)

60th Control Brigade



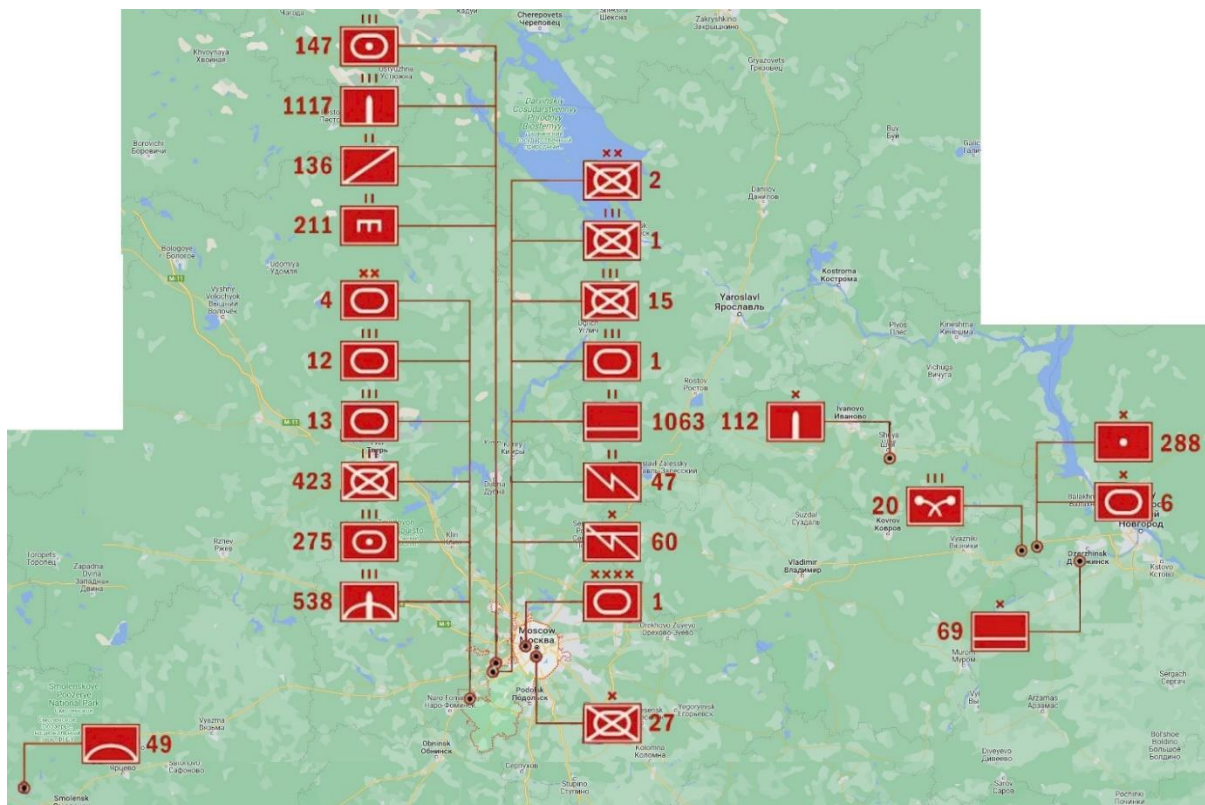
During the 2021–2022 Russo-Ukrainian crisis, elements of the 1st Guards Tank Army were reported to have forward deployed to the **Pogonovo** training ground south of **Voronezh**. Main battle tanks, self-propelled and towed artillery, and long-range multiple rocket launchers (MRLs), reportedly drawn from the 4th Guards Tank Division and the 2nd Motorized Rifle Division, were reported to have been positioned in the vicinity of **Voronezh**. A few months before the invasion, the 47th Guards Tank Division was formed from the 6th Separate Guards Tank Brigade.



Gen Lt Sergey Kisel

After the invasion began in February 2022, the Army took part in the Northeastern Ukraine offensive of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, with the 2nd Guards Motorized Rifle Division taking part in the failed **Siege of Chernihiv**. Ukraine reported in May 2022 that the Ukrainian Main Intelligence Directorate had obtained documents showing that after 3 weeks of fighting the **1st Guards Tank Army had sustained 409 casualties** (61 KIA, 209 WIA, 44 missing, 96 surrendered), and 308 units of military equipment had been seized. Oryx reported confirmed losses numbered **50 T-80U tanks** marked with a red number “4” in a white hexagon tactical marking (abandoned or captured).

The United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (MOD) reported on 19 May 2022 that army commander **General-Lieutenant Sergey Kisel had been suspended for his failure to capture Kharkiv**. On 13 September 2022, UK defense Intelligence identified 1st Guards Tank Army as the primary force that **retreated from Kharkiv Oblast** during the Ukrainian Kharkiv counteroffensive. Having suffered heavy casualties, it described the army as “**severely degraded**” and its ability to counter NATO “**severely weakened.**” By December, the UK MoD reported that the Army had been replenished with recruits, and was active in the **Battle of Svatove**.



1st Guards Tank Army Unit Locations

## 6th Combined Arms Army

Commander: **Unknown. Lieutenant General Vlaislav Yershov (dismissed).**

HQ: Saint Petersburg

138th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade (Kamenka)

25th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade "Latvian Riflemen" (n. Vladimirsky Lager)

9th Guards Artillery Brigade (Luga) (ru:9-я гвардейская артиллерийская бригада)

268th Guards Artillery Brigade (Pushkin)

30th Engineering Regiment (Kerro Village)

5th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade (Gorelovo)

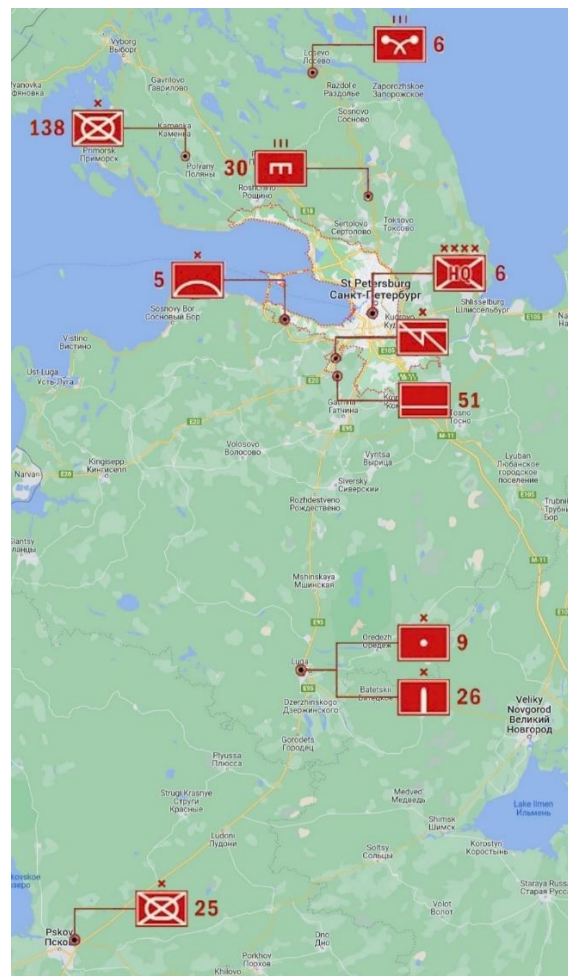
95th Administration and Command Brigade (Gorelovo)

26th Rocket Brigade (Luga)

The army took part in the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. Its units fought during the Northeastern Ukraine offensive around **Kharkiv**, but failed to capture the city. Reportedly, the army's commander, **Lieutenant General Vlaislav Yershov, was dismissed and placed under house arrest** at the end of March.



LtG Vlaislav Yershov  
(dismissed)



6th Combined Arms Army Unit Locations

## 20th Guards Combined Arms Army

Commander: **Lieutenant General Andrey Sergeevich Ivanaev**

HQ: Voronezh, Voronezh Oblast

3rd Motor Rifle Division (Boguchar)

237th Tank Regiment (Valuyki and Soloti, Belgorod Oblast)

752nd Guards Motor Rifle Regiment (Valuyki and Soloti, Belgorod Oblast)

252nd Motor Rifle Regiment (Boguchar, Voronezh Oblast)

99th Self-propelled Artillery Regiment (Boguchar, Voronezh Oblast)

84th Reconnaissance Battalion (Valuyki and Soloti, Belgorod Oblast)

159th Anti-Tank Battalion (Boguchar, Voronezh Oblast)

144th Guards Motor Rifle Division (Yelnya)

99th Weapons and Equipment Storage Base (Tver)

53rd Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade (Kursk)

236th Artillery Brigade

9th Administration Brigade

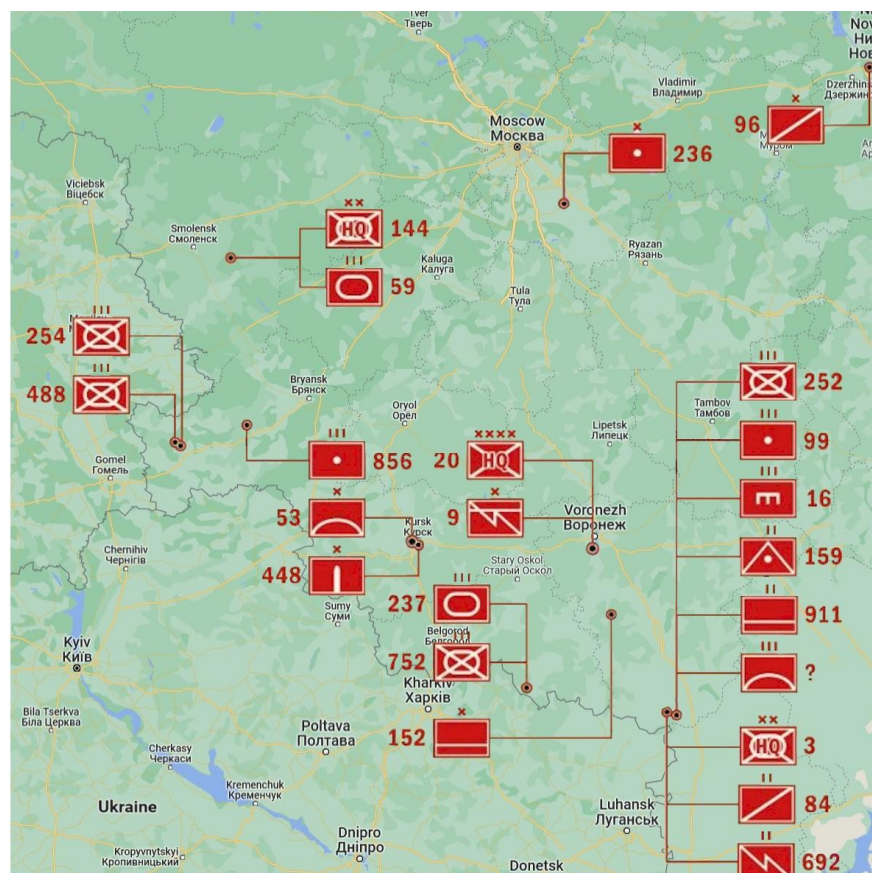
448th Rocket Brigade (Kursk)

7015th Weapons and Equipment Storage Base (Mulino)

69th Materiel Security Brigade



Lt G Andrey Ivanaev



20th Guards Combined Arms Army Unit Locations

## Intelligence/Spetsnaz Units and Formations

2nd Spetsnaz Brigade  
16th Spetsnaz Brigade (Tambov)  
322nd Special Forces Training Center

## Naval Forces

Baltic Fleet

## Naval Infantry and Coast Defense

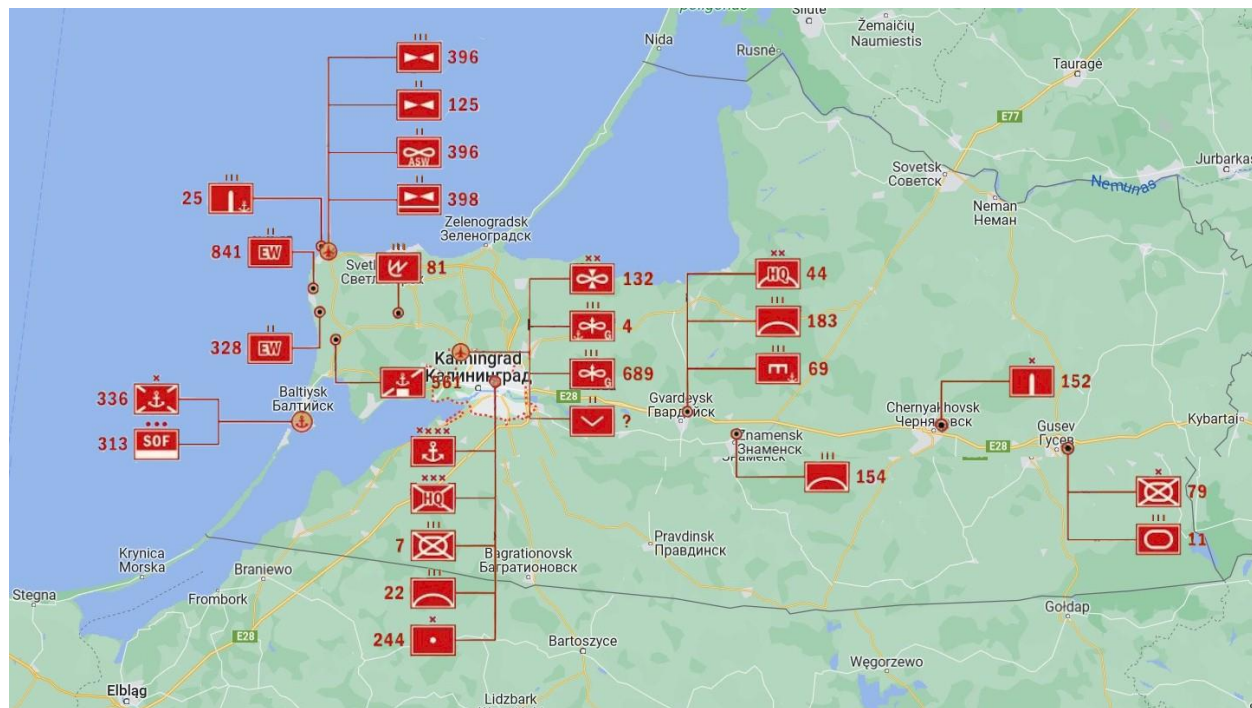
### 11th Army Corps (Kaliningrad)

Commander: **Major General Andrey Ruzinsky**

The **11th Army Corps**, is located in Kaliningrad Oblast, with its headquarters in the city of **Gusev**. On 26th October 2022, Reuters published a special report regarding the defeat and retreat of an 11th Army detachment under **Colonel Ivan Popov** and thousands of documents left in a base in **Balakliia** after the Ukrainian eastern **Kharkiv** counteroffensive 6-8th September. In October 2022 American military correspondent **David Axe** claimed that the **11th Army Corps was destroyed** during the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine and would “almost certainly require many months to rest, re-equip and induct draftees in order to regain even a fraction of its former strength.”



MG Andrey Ruzinsky



11th Army Corps (Kaliningrad) Unit Locations

**18th Guards Motorized Rifle Division** (Gusev and Sovetsk): formed in December 2020 incorporating existing (and potentially new) regiments.

As of 2021, ground combat units deployed within the 11th Corps include:

- 275th Motorized Rifle Regiment
- 280th Motorized Rifle Regiment
- 79th Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment (former 79th Independent Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade reformed as a regiment - Gusev, Kaliningrad Oblast)
- 11th Independent Tank Regiment (Gusev, Kaliningrad Oblast) (Military Unit Number V/Ch (В/Ч) 41611) (Equipped with **T-72B** Main Battle Tanks (upgrades of T-72s to **B3M**-standard underway as of 2019/20)
- 75th Motorized Rifle Regiment (reported forming as of 2021 in Sovetsk)
- 20th Separate Reconnaissance Battalion (forming 2020-21; Orlan-10 UAVs and “Sobolyatnik” and “Fara-VR” reconnaissance radars)
- 22nd Guards Air Defense Missile Regiment (**Tor M1/M2**), in Kaliningrad
- 7th Independent Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment (Kaliningrad) (equipped with **BMP-3** infantry fighting vehicles as of 2021; regiment reportedly retains independent status outside 18th Motorized Rifle Division)
- 244th Artillery Brigade (2A36/BM-21/**2S7M Malka** self-propelled howitzers with **Zoopark-1** counter-battery radars), **BM-27 Uragan** multiple rocket launchers (delivery initiated 2020) and 9P157-2 **Khrizantema-S** tank destroyers) in Kaliningrad
- 336th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade (village Mechnikovo, Baltiysk) (Naval Infantry)
- 25th Coastal Rocket Brigade with (BAL-E/**K-300P Bastion-P**), at Donskoye Air Base
- 152nd Guards Missile Brigade (9K720 **Iskander-M**), at Chernyakhovsk Air Base
- 73rd Bridge Battalion
- 742th Fleet Signals Unit
- 302nd Fleet Radio-Electronic Regiment

## Aerospace Forces

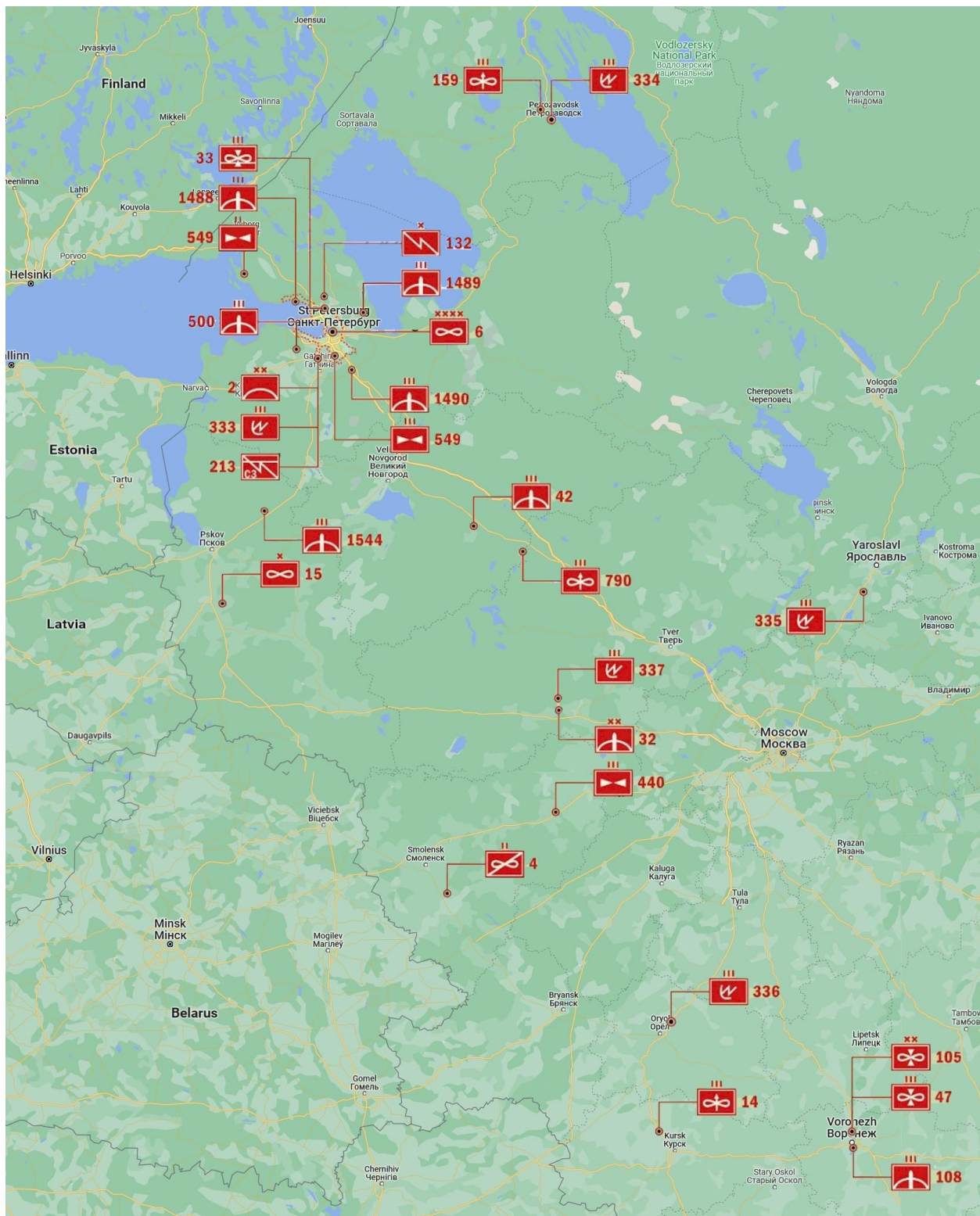
Commander: **Major General Oleg Makovetskiy**

**6th Air and Air Defense Forces Army** (HQ: St.Petersburg)

- 105th Guards Composite Aviation Division
- 159th Fighter Aviation Regiment (Petrozavodsk) (Two Squadrons: Sukhoi **Su-35S**)
- 790th Fighter Aviation Regiment (Khotilovo) (Two Squadrons: Mikoyan **MiG-31**; One Squadron: Su-35)
- 14th Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment (Kursk) (Two Squadrons: Sukhoi **Su-30SM**)
- 47th Composite Guards Aviation Regiment (Voronezh) (Two Squadrons: Sukhoi **Su-34**)
- 4th Reconnaissance Aviation Squadron (Shatalovo) (Sukhoi **Su-24MR**)
- Naval Aviation (drawn from 132nd Mixed Aviation Division - Kaliningrad)
- 689th Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment (Two Squadrons: Sukhoi **Su-27P** - planned to re-equip with the Su-35)



MG Oleg Makovetskiy



6th Air and Air Defense Forces Army Unit Locations

4th Naval Attack Aviation Regiment (One Squadron: Sukhoi Su-30SM; One Squadron: Su-24M)

2nd Air Defense Division (St. Petersburg region)

1488th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Zelenogorsk - S-400 SAM system)  
1489th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Vaganovo - S-400/Pantsir SAM systems)  
1490th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Ulyanovka - S-400 SAMs)  
500th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Gostilitsy - S-400/Pantsir SAMs)  
1544th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Vladimirsky Lager - S-400 SAMs)

**32nd Air Defense Division**

42nd Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Izhitsy - S-300PM2 SAMs)  
108th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Voronezh - S-300PM2 SAMs)

**44th Air Defense Division of the Baltic Fleet** (Kaliningrad region)

183rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Gvardeysk - S-400/S-300/Pantsir SAMs)  
1545th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Kruglovo - S-400 SAMs)

**Russian Aerospace Forces - Not Subordinate to Western Military District**

1st Air Defense and Missile Defense Army (Special Command of Russian Aerospace Forces for air defense of Moscow - not subordinated to Western Military District)

**4th Air Defense Division**

584th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Mar'ino - S-300PM SAMs)  
210th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Dubrovki - S-400/Pantsir SAMs)  
93rd Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Fun'kovo - S-400/S-300/Pantsir SAMs)  
612th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Krasnoznamensk - S-300 SAMs)  
202nd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade (Naro-Fominsk - S-300 SAMs)

**5th Air Defense Division**

549th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Il'inskoye - S-400/Pantsir SAMs)  
614th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Pestovo - S-300 SAMs)  
629th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Elektrostal - S-300 SAMs)  
606th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Elektrostal - S-400/S-300/Pantsir SAMs)  
9th Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense Division (A-135 anti-ballistic missile system)

15th Special Aerospace Forces Army (Moscow-based special Command of Russian Aerospace forces and responsible for cosmodromes and space-monitoring stations) reportedly receiving S-500 SAM/ABM system as of summer 2021.

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# China Combat Submarines

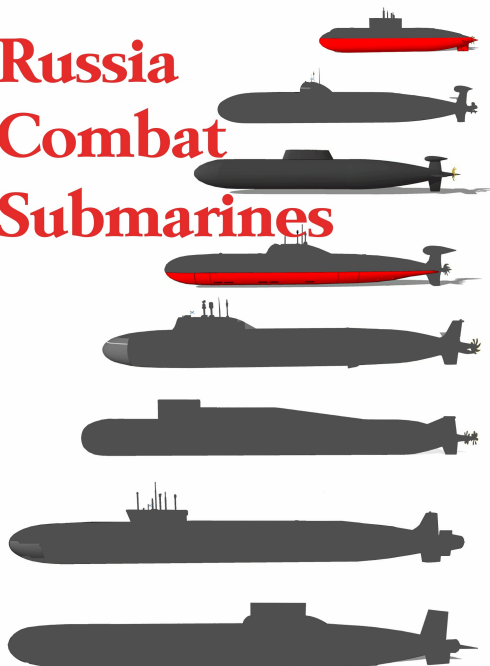
2019-2020



Customer reviews

★★★★☆ 3 out of 5

# Russia Combat Submarines



Customer reviews

★★★★☆ 3 out of 5

# NORTH KOREA SURFACE WARSHIPS

2019-2020



Customer reviews

★★★★★ 4.5 out of 5

## Southern Military District

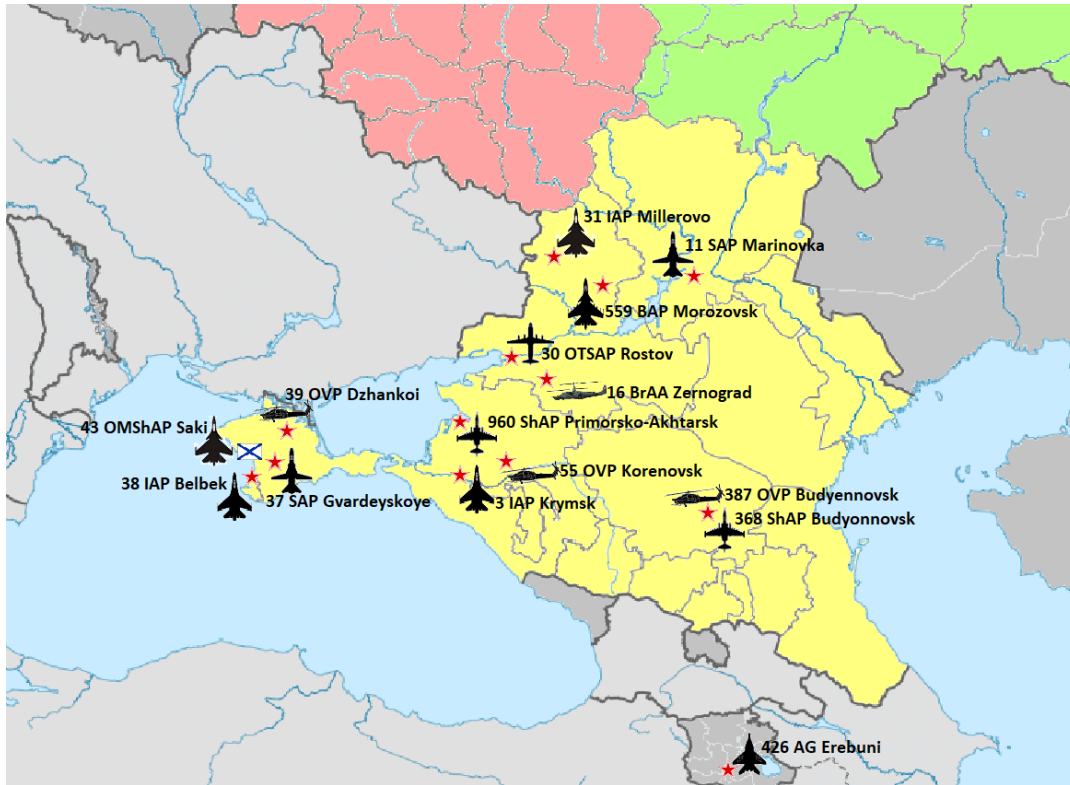


Commander: Colonel-General (later Army General) **Aleksandr Dvornikov** (20 September 2016 – present)

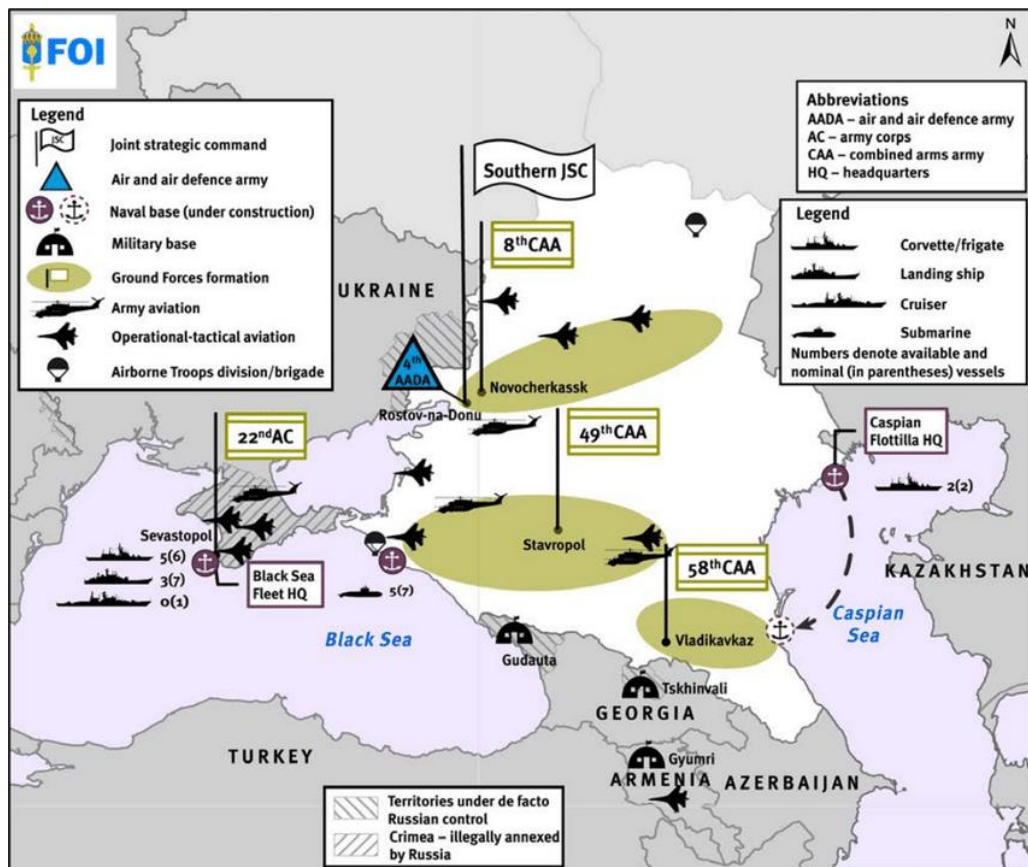
The Southern Military District is headquartered in Rostov-on-Don and its jurisdiction primarily within the North Caucasus region of the country, and Russian bases in South Caucasian post-Soviet states. The Southern Military District was created as part of the 2008 military reforms, to replace the North Caucasus Military District, and absorbing the military commands of the Black Sea Fleet and Caspian Flotilla. The Southern Military District is the smallest military district in Russia by geographic size. The district contains 151 federal subjects of Russia: Adygea, Astrakhan Oblast, Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Kalmykia, Karachay-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Krai, North Ossetia-Alania, Rostov Oblast, Stavropol Krai, Volgograd Oblast, and since the annexation of Crimea in 2014, Crimea and Sevastopol.



Headquarters at 53 Pushkinskaya Street / 43 Budenovsky avenue, Rostov-on-Don

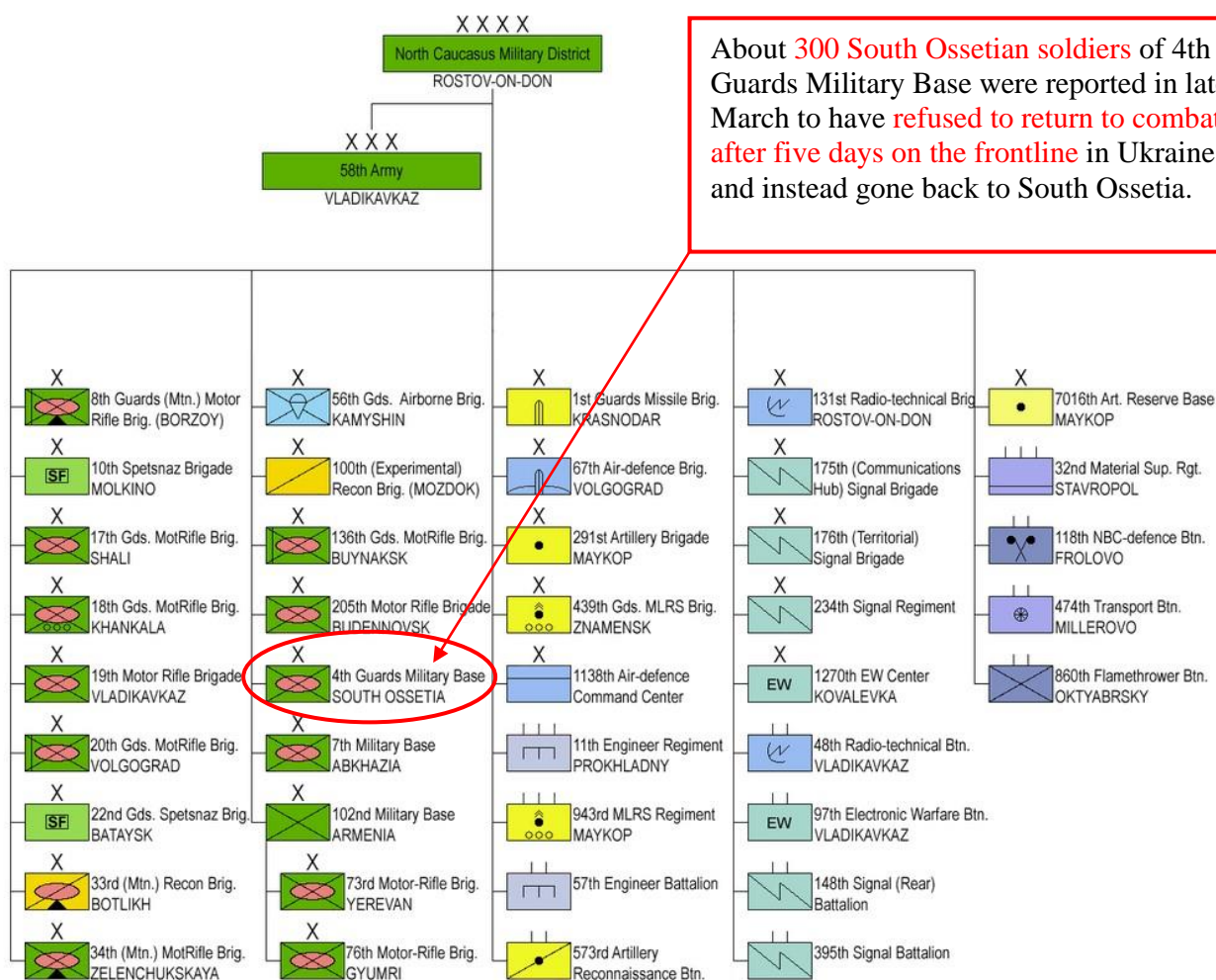


Southern Military District Deployments (2019).



## Component Units

175th Luninets-Pinsk Order of Alexander Nevsky Twice Red Star Headquarters Brigade (Aksay)  
 176th Communications Brigade (Territorial) (Rassvet)  
 11th Guards Kingisepp Red Banner Order of Alexander Nevsky Engineering Brigade (Kamensk-Shakhtinsky)  
 28th NBC Defense Brigade (Kamyshin)  
 439th Rocket Artillery Brigade (Znamensk)  
 1270th Electronic Warfare Center (Kovalevka)  
 37th Railway Brigade (Russian Railway Troops) (Volgograd)  
 39th Railway Brigade (Krasnodar)  
 333rd Railway Pontoon Bridge Battalion (Volgograd)  
 Mountain Training Center of the Armed Forces (Baksan)  
 54th Training Center of Intelligence Units (Vladikavkaz)  
 27th Training Center of Railway Troops (Volgograd)  
 102nd Military Base (Gyumri, Armenia)  
 76th Motorized Brigade (Gyumri, Armenia)  
 73rd Motorized Brigade (Yerevan, Armenia)  
 988th Air Defense Regiment (Gyumri, Armenia)  
 Unnamed Military Base in (Stepanakert, Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan)



## 58th Army (Vladikavkaz)

Commander: **Lieutenant General Mikhail Stepanovich Zusko**

The 58th Combined Arms Army is headquartered at Vladikavkaz, North Ossetia-Alania.

42nd Guards Motor Rifle Division (Shali, Khankala, Borzoy)

19th Motor Rifle Division (Vladikavkaz) (expanded from Brigade to Division strength in 2020-22 period; planned to re-equip with T-90M main battle tanks)

503rd Motorized Rifle Regiment (equipping with BTR-82A armored personnel carriers)

136th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade (Buynaksk)

12th Rocket Brigade (Mozdok)

291st Artillery Brigade (Troitskaya)

67th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade (Volgograd/Beketovskaya, Volgograd Oblast)

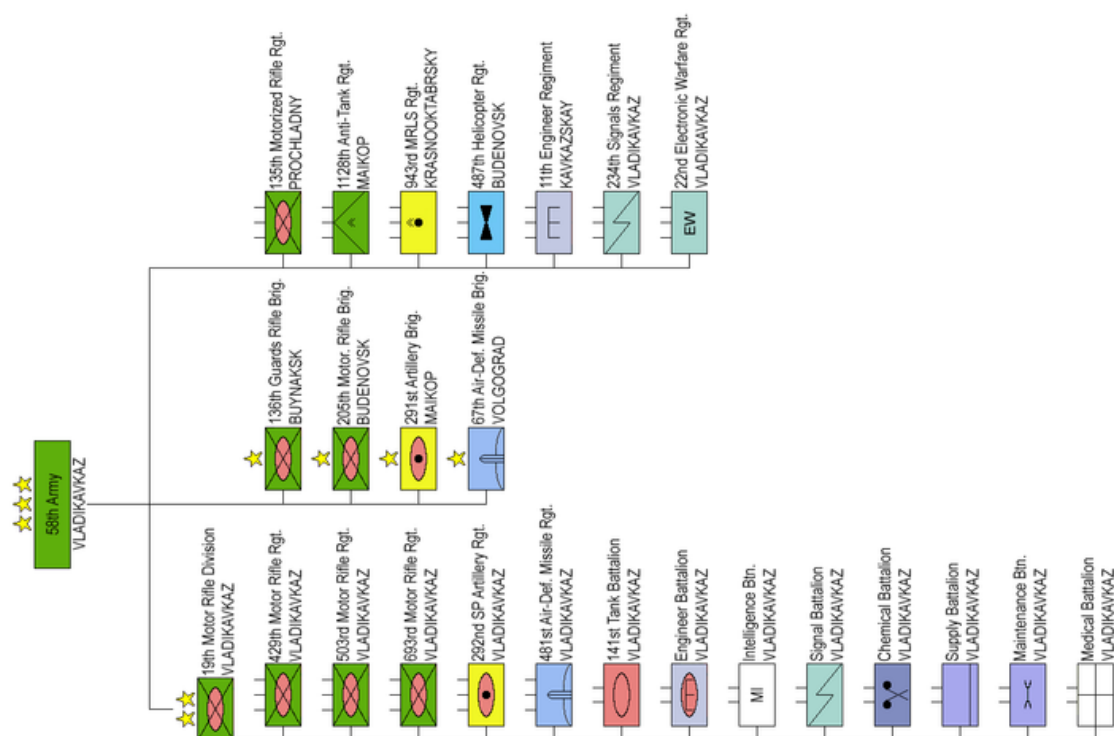
34th C3 Brigade (Vladikavkaz)

4th Guards Military Base in (Dzhava-Tskhinval, South Ossetia, Georgia)  
Reported subordinate to 58th Army



LtG Mikhail Zusko

Note: the 42nd Guards Motor Rifle Division, reforming from late 2016 in Chechniya, is drawn from the 8th Guards, 17th, and 18th Guards Motor Rifle Brigades. On the eve of the 2022 Russo-Ukraine War, it was reported that the headquarters of the 58th Army had deployed to Crimea commanding between **12 and 17 battalion tactical groups**.



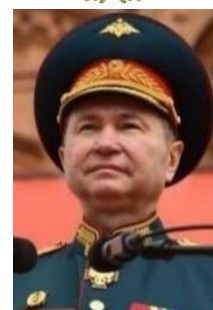
## 8th Combined Arms Army (Novocherkassk)

Commander: **Lieutenant General Andrey Mordvichev** (Yes, still alive)  
The 8th Guards Order of Lenin Combined Arms Army (abbreviated 8th CAA) is headquartered in Novocherkassk, Rostov Oblast.



### 150th Motor Rifle Division (Novocherkassk)\*

103rd Motorized Rifle Regiment (Kadamovskiy and Kuzminka, Rostov Oblast)  
163rd Tank Regiment (Kuzminka, Rostov Oblast)  
102nd Motorized Rifle Regiment (Persianovskiy, Rostov Oblast)  
68th Tank Regiment (Persianovskiy, Rostov Oblast)  
174th Reconnaissance Battalion (Persianovskiy, Rostov Oblast)  
381st Artillery Regiment (Persianovskiy and Millerovo, Rostov Oblast)  
Additional Motorized Rifle Regiment reported forming within the Division as of 2018  
933rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Millerovo)



LtG Andrey Mordvichev

\* Ukrainian officials reported that the commander of the army's 150th Motor Rifle Division, **Major General Oleg Mityaev**, was killed on 15 March in the Siege of Mariupol. On 16 April, Russian officials admitted the death of army deputy commander **Major General Vladimir Petrovich Frolov** 10 March 2022 in combat in Ukraine. The 150th Motorized Rifle Division lost at least **seven (7)** of its battalion tactical groups in Ukraine in ten days.



MG Oleg Mityaev

### 20th Guards Motor Rifle Division (Volgograd and Kamyshin regions; reconstituted from former 20th Motor Rifle Brigade starting in 2021; transformation complete in 2022)

242nd Guards Motor Rifle Regiment (Kamyshin, Volgograd Oblast);  
255th Motor Rifle Regiment (Volgograd);  
33rd Motor Rifle Regiment (Kamyshin);  
944th Guards Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment;  
358th Guards Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment;  
428th Separate Tank Battalion (near Volgograd; planned to re-equip with T-90M tanks)  
487th Separate Anti-Tank Artillery Battalion.



MG Vladimir Frolov

A full-fledged **battalion tactical group** from the **20th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade**, as well as the **38th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade**, were **destroyed along with the equipment**.

### 464th Rocket Brigade

**47th Missile Brigade** (Korenovsk, Krasnodar Krai, established 2021; equipped with Iskander surface-to-surface missiles)

**238th Artillery Brigade** (Korenovsk, Krasnodar Krai, established 2021; equipped with 2A65 Msta-B guns and 9K57 Uragan multiple launch rocket systems)

**77th Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade** (Korenovsk; equipped with S-300V4 anti-aircraft missile system)

Additional SAM brigade reported forming in 2021/22 with Buk-M3 surface-to-air missile systems

Ukrainian sources describe the **1st and 2nd** (Donbas/Russian) **Army Corps** in Ukraine's Donbas as “operationally subordinate” to the 8th Army HQ. As of 2021, subordinate units in these two corps are said to include:

**1st Army Corps** (People's Militia of the Donetsk People's Republic:

- 4 Motorized Rifle Brigades (1st, 3rd, 5th, 100th Motorized Rifle Brigades)
- 2 Motorized Rifle Regiments (9th and 11th Motorized Rifle Regiments)
- 2 special forces battalions (1st and 3rd SF Battalions)
- 1 tank battalion (2nd Battalion)
- 1 reconnaissance battalion (Sparta Separate Reconnaissance Battalion)
- 1 artillery brigade (Kalmius Artillery Brigade)

**2nd Army Corps** (People's Militia of the Luhansk People's Republic:

- 3 Motorized Rifle Brigades (2nd, 4th, 7th Motorized Rifle Brigades)
- 1 Motorized Rifle Regiment (6th Motorized Rifle Regiment)
- 1 tank battalion (Pantzir Special Mechanized Force)
- 1 reconnaissance battalion (Greka Separate Reconnaissance Battalion)
- 1 artillery brigade

**1st Army Corps** or Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) People's Militia (Russian: Народная милиция ДНР) – Formed on 14 November 2014.

**Regular Forces**

- **1st Slavyansk Brigade** - Brigade formerly commanded by Igor “Strelkov” Girkin. He was the Minister of Defense of allied separatist militias in the DPR and LPR from 16 May to 14 August 2014. Strelkov's name was later revealed to be Igor Girkin, a Moscow-born Russian, Ground Forces veteran and former FSB agent.
- **AA Regiment**
- **Danube Group**
- **Diesel Battalion** – Separate tank battalion formed in 2015, equipped with Soviet equipment, including T-72B1s.
- **Dome Group**
- **Horlivka Group**
- **Oplot 5th Separate Infantry Brigade** or **Oplot Brigade** – First commanded by Alexander Zakharchenko. Originally a Donbas People's Militia battalion, it expanded to a brigade by September 2014 during the DPR militia restructuring.
- **Kolchuga Group**
- **Russian Imperial Legion** is the military arm of the Russian Imperial Movement, a Russian white supremacist Orthodox nationalist organization that has recruited thousands to fight for the separatists. Imperial Legion and RIM have been recognized as a terrorist movement by Canada and United States for their links to neo-fascist terrorists.
- **Novoazovsk Group**
- **Oplot Group**



- **Reconnaissance Battalion**
- **Sparta Battalion** – Special forces battalion formed and led by Arsen Pavlov, known as **Motorola**, until his assassination in 2016. His successor was Vladimir Zhoga, from Sloviansk, and known by **Voha**. Zhoga was killed in battle in March 2022 during Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.
- **1st Separate Battalion-Tactical Group “Somalia” or Somalia Battalion** – Tactical group led by Lieutenant colonel Mikhail Tolstykh, known as **Givi** until his assassination in 2017. In 2022 the Battalion’s leader was **Lieutenant Colonel Timur Kurilkin**.
- **Typhoon Unit**



## Special Forces

- **1st Battalion Khan**
- **3rd Battalion**
- **DShRG Rusich** – Special forces-type company affiliated with the Kremlin-backed Wagner Group and commanded by **Aleksey Milchakov**, a Russian Neo Nazi. Made up of far-right Russian and other European volunteers. On July 10, 2015, Milchakov announced that the Rusich Company would be withdrawing from Donbas for retraining and refitting. In April 2022, it was reported that Rusich had returned to eastern Ukraine, this time as part of the private military company Wagner Group.
- **Kalmius Brigade** – Special forces brigade commanded by **Sergei Petrovskiy**.
- **Rapid Response Team**
- **Vostok Brigade** (Russian: Бригада «Восток», meaning “East Brigade”) – Special forces brigade founded and led by **Alexander Khodakovsky**. It has foreign volunteers including Russians and North Ossetians. Begun as a battalion, as of June 2014 it had about 500 men, according to Khodakovsky. It later expanded to a brigade.

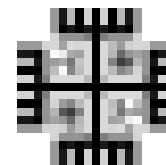


## Rear Forces

- **Engineering Battalion**
- **Patriotic Forces of Donbas**
- **Electric Warfare unit**
- **Steppe Battalion**
- **DPR Republican Guard** – Elite unit created by Alexander Zakharchenko on January 12, 2015. Commanded by **Major-General Ivan Kondratov**, and composed of **six (6)** battalions that total more than **3,000** fighters.



- **Slavic Unification and Revival Battalion or Svarozhich Battalion** – formed by members of the Rodnovery (Slavic native faith) movement, at its peak 1,200 fighters, now part of the Vostok Brigade.



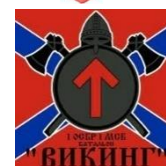
- **Repair Battalion**
- **International Brigade “Pyatnashka”** (“15th Brigade”) – International brigade commanded by **Akhra Avidzba**, known by **Abkhaz**. DPR positions in Marinka are held by this unit.



- **Support Battalion**
- **Mariupol-Khingan Naval Infantry** – Formed in 2016. The name is based on the Soviet World War II 221st Infantry Mariupol-Khingan Red Banner Order of Suvorov Rifle Division.



- **Vikings Battalion** – Motorized infantry unit formed in 2015.



- **DPR Security Service Battalion** – Security Service of the Donetsk People's Republic.
- **Horlivka Group**

## Territorial Defense

- **1st Battalion**
- **2nd Territorial Defense Battalion “Miner’s Division”** – Reorganized into a territorial defensive battalion after September 2014.
- **3rd Battalion**
- **4th Battalion**
- **5th Battalion**
- **6th Battalion**



**2nd Army Corps or Luhansk People’s Republic (LPR) People’s Militia** – Formed on 7 October 2014.



## Regular Forces

- **1st Separate Mechanized Brigade “August” or August Battalion** – The only tank battalion in the LPR People’s Militia.
- **2nd Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade** named after Kliment Voroshilov.
- **4th Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade**
- **6th Separate Cossack Motorized Rifle Regiment** named after Ataman Matvei Platov.

- **7th Chistyakovskaya Motorized Rifle Brigade**

- **Zarya Battalion** (“Dawn Battalion”) – First commander was Igor Plotnitsky. Commanded by **Andrei Patrushev**.



- **AA Battalion**
- **Artillery Brigade**
- **Command Regiment**

- **Cossacks Motorized Brigade** – Don Cossack volunteer group commanded by **Rashid Shakirzanov**. The group has over 4,000 fighters and access to armor and artillery. From May to November 2014, the group was commanded by Ataman Nikolai Kozitsyn. Kozitsyn was forcibly removed from power in November 2014 and replaced by Shakirzanov. The group’s headquarters is in Antratsyt, and their rule expands to Krasnyi Luch. Initially, this group was identified as Russian Special Forces by the U.S. State Department following the takeover of the Sloviansk city council. In November 2014, the group instated capital punishment in Perevalsk to deter crime. Kozitsyn stated that there is no more marauding, burglaries or car-jacking in the city. They refused to join the LPR’s military command, but cooperate with them, remaining autonomous and controlling territory.



- **Dawn Battalion**
- **Tank Battalion**

## Special Forces

- **Leshiy Battalion** (“Forest-spirit Battalion”) – Special forces battalion commanded by **Aleksey Pavlov**.



- **Recon Battalion**
- **Special Forces Battalion**

## Rear Forces

- **Repair Battalion**
- **Support Battalion**

- **First Cossack Regiment** – Don Cossack volunteer group commanded by **Ataman Pavel Dryomov**. The group has around 1,300 fighters, and its headquarters is in Stakhanov. Originally part of Kozitsyn’s Cossack National Guard until it split in September 2014. Dryomov denounced the LPR’s leadership as corrupt and “pro-oligarchic”. Dryomov was killed on 12 December 2015 when his car was blown up by an unknown perpetrator the day after his



wedding.

- Interbrigades – Russian volunteers – national-bolsheviks, members of The Other Russia.
- **7th Motorized Brigade**
- **Mechanized Brigade “Prizrak” or Prizrak Brigade** (“Ghost Brigade”) – Mechanized infantry brigade commanded by Yuri Shevchenko, formed and led by Aleksey Mozgovoy until his assassination on 23 May 2015. The group keeps its distance from LPR authorities and is based in Alchevsk and the surrounding district.



- **AA Battalion**
- **Continental Unit** (French: *Unité Continentale*) – French, Serbian and Brazilian volunteer group.



- **DKO** – Volunteer Communist Detachment, an international organization commanded by **Piotr Biriukov**.



- **Artillery Brigade**

### Territorial Defense

- **17th Battalion**
- **Ataman Battalion**
- **Kulkin Battalion**
- **Lishi Battalion**
- **Poid Battalion**
- **Prizrak Battalion**
- **Rim Battalion**
- **USSR Bryanka Battalion**

### 49th Combined Arms Army (Stavropol/Maykop)

Commander: **Lieutenant General Yakov Vladimirovich Rezantsev** was reportedly killed on 25 March 2022 by a Ukrainian strike on the Chornobaivka airbase near the city of Kherson.

The **49th Combined Arms Army** (Russian: 49-я общевойсковая армия) is headquartered in Stavropol.

205th Motor Rifle Brigade (Budennovsk)

34th Motorized Rifle Brigade (Mountain) (Storozhevaya-2)



66th C3 Brigade (Stavropol)  
 227th Artillery Brigade (Maykop)  
 1st Guards Rocket Brigade (Krasnodar)  
 439th Guards Perekop Order of Kurozov Rocket Artillery Brigade (Znamensk)  
 21st NBC Defense Brigade (Kamyshin)  
 175th C3 Brigade (Aksay)  
 176th Communications Brigade (Novocherkassk)  
 154th ECM Brigade OSN (Izobilny)  
 Logistic Support Brigade in (Stavropol)  
 7th Military Base (Gudauta, Abkhazia, Georgia - subordinate to 49th Army HQ) 'Krasnodar Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov, Order of the Red Star' (former 131st Motor Rifle Brigade)



LtG Yakov Rezantsev

## Airborne Troops

7th Guards Mountain Air Assault Division (at Novorossiysk)

Commander: **Major-General Andrei Sukhovetsky** was reportedly killed by a Ukrainian sniper near Mariupol on 28 February 2022. The division's equipment includes the BMD-1, BMD-2 and BTR-D vehicles, with the anti-aircraft BTR-ZD and anti-tank **BTR-RD "Robot"** variants of the BTR-D. The BTR-RD was equipped with the 9M111 "Bassoon" anti-tank rocket systems (capable of firing twelve 9M111 "Bassoon" or 9M113 "Competition" anti-tank guided missiles at a time). Artillery vehicles include the 2S9 "Nona" 120 mm self-propelled artillery vehicle and the 1B119 reconnaissance and fire-control vehicle.



MG Andrei Sukhovetsky



BTR-RD "Robot" ATGM

## Special Forces/Reconnaissance

100th Reconnaissance Brigade (Experimental) (Mozdok-7)  
 10th Spetsnaz Brigade in (Krasnodar)  
 22nd Guards Spetsnaz Brigade in (Rostov-on-Don)

## Air Force Units

4th Air and Air Defense Forces Army



Commander: **Lieutenant General Nikolai Vasilyevich Gostev**

**1st Guards Composite Aviation Division (Krymsk)**

3rd Guards Composite Aviation Regiment (Krymsk) Two Squadrons:  
Su-27SM3 Flanker (as of 2019) (may have started re-equipping with

**Su-57** as of December 2020)

31st Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment (Millerovo) Two Squadrons:  
Su-30SM (as of 2019)

559th Bomber Aviation Regiment (Morozovsk) Three Squadrons:  
Su-34 (as of 2019)

368th Assault Aviation Regiment (Budennovsk) Two Squadrons:  
Su-25SM/SM3 (as of 2019; reported upgrading to SM3 variant as of 2021)



LtG Nikolai Gostev

**4th Composite Aviation Division (Marinovka)**

11th Composite Aviation Regiment (Marinovka) Two Squadrons: Su-24M/M2/MR (as of 2019)

960th Assault Aviation Regiment (Primorsko-Akhtarsk) Two Squadrons: Su-25SM/SM3 (as of 2019)

**27th Composite Aviation Division (Sevastopol-Belbek)**

37th Composite Aviation Regiment (Gvardeyskoye) One Squadron:  
Su-24M/SVP-24/MR; One Squadron: Su-25SM (as of 2019)

38th Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment (Sevastopol-Belbek) Two Squadrons: Su-27P/SM (as of 2019; may re-equip with Su-57 in due course)

39th Helicopter Aviation Regiment (Dzhankoi)



**Directly subordinated to 4th Army Headquarters**

535th Independent Composite Aviation Regiment (Rostov-on-Don North with two mixed transport squadrons with An-26RT, An-12BK, Tu-134, L-410UVP-E20)

3624th Air Base (Erebuni, Armenia) with one fighter and one mixed helicopter squadron with MiG-29, MiG-29UB, Mi-24P, Mi-8MTV, Mi-8SMV-2; MiG-29 reported to be replaced by Su-30 in 2020/21)

**Army Aviation Component**

16th Army Aviation Brigade (Zernograd)

55th Independent Helicopter Regiment (Korenovsk)

487th Independent Helicopter Regiment (Budennovsk)

**Air Defense and Support Units of the 4th Air and Air Defense Army:**

**51st Air Defense Division (Rostov-on-Don)**

1536th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Regiment (Rostov-on-Don)

1537th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Regiment (Novorossiysk) Two battalions: **(8)** S-400/8 S-300PM launchers; second battalion with **(6)** launchers 96K6 Pantsir-S1 SAM.

1721st Anti-Aircraft Rocket Regiment (Sochi): **(12)** S-350 launchers

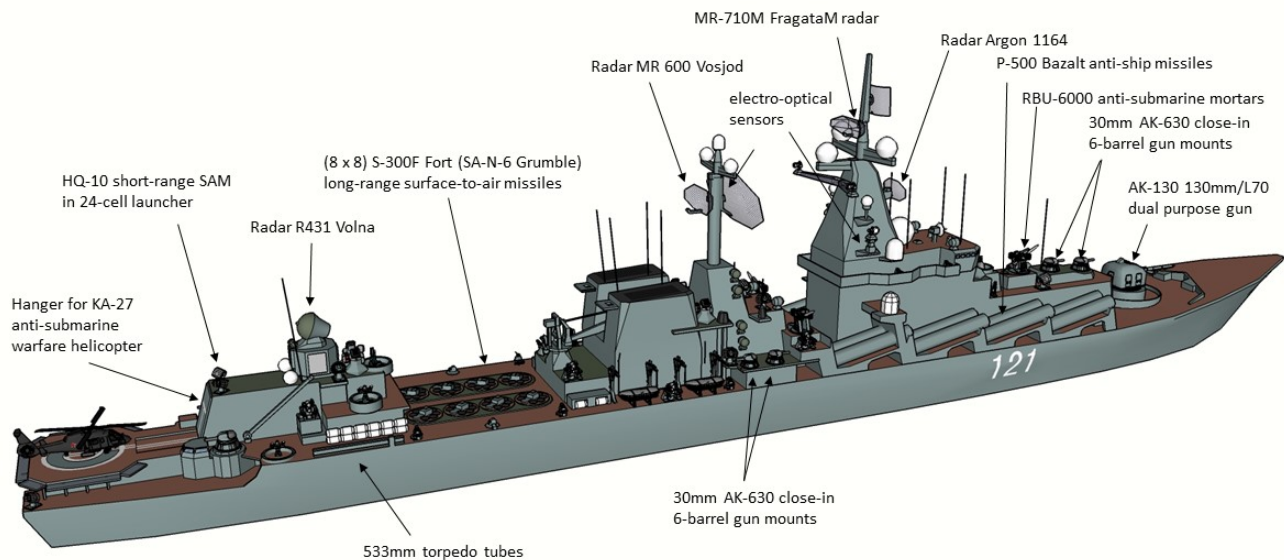
339th Radio-Technical Regiment (Tinaki, Astrakhan)

338th Radio-Technical Regiment (Rostov-on-Don)

**31st Air Defense Division (Sevastopol)**

12th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Regiment (Sevastopol)  
 18th Guards Anti-Aircraft Rocket Regiment (Feodosia)  
 3rd Radio-Technical Regiment (Lyubimovka, Sevastopol)  
**7th Military Base** (Primorskoe, Abkhazia - S-400 and S-300 SAMs)  
**988th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment** (Gyumri, Armenia - S-300V4/Buk-M1-2 SAMs)  
**Support Center** (Rostov-on-Don)  
 1017th Air Defense Command Post (Rostov-on-Don)  
 214th Headquarters Communications Center (Novocherkassk)

Additional fighter, helicopter and other fixed-wing aviation elements are deployed as part of the naval aviation division of the Black Sea Fleet – HQ Sevastopol.



Cruiser Moskva - Sunk 13 April 2022

## Naval Forces

### Black Sea Fleet

Commander: **Vice-Adm. Viktor Sokolov**

The Black Sea Fleet (Russian: Черноморский флот, Chernomorskiy flot) is the fleet of the Russian Navy in the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov and the Mediterranean Sea. The Black Sea Fleet, along with other Russian ground and air forces on the Crimean Peninsula, are subordinate to the Southern Military District.



In February 2022, the Black Sea Fleet was reinforced by six landing ships: three **Ropucha-class vessels** (Minsk (127), Korolev (130) and Kaliningrad (102)) were drawn from the Baltic Fleet while two (Georgy Pobedonosets (016) and Olenegorsky Gornyak (012)) came from the Northern Fleet. The **Ivan Gren-class landing ship**, Pyotr Morgunov (117) also deployed to the Black Sea from the Northern Fleet. The 22nd Army Corps was also reinforced, including by the **247th Regiment of the 7th Guards Mountain Air Assault Division** as well as by the **56th Guards Air Assault Regiment**, subordinate to the same division. On the eve of the conflict, it was reported that the headquarters of the **58th Combined Arms Army** had deployed to Crimea commanding between **12** and **17** battalion tactical groups.



Vice-Adm. Viktor Sokolov

On February 24, the cruiser **Moskva** and the patrol ship **Vasily Bykov** bombarded **Snake Island** in the Danube Delta and captured it from its Ukrainian garrison. On February 26 it was reported that Russian forces made an amphibious assault at **Mariupol** utilizing half of their landing ships in the Black Sea. On March 19, the Deputy Commander of Russian Black Sea Fleet **Captain First Rank Andrey Nikolaevich Paliy** was reportedly killed in action near Mariupol. On March 24, the Ukrainian military hit and destroyed the Russian Tapir-class landing ship **Saratov** at the Port of Berdiansk.

On 13 April, **Moskva**, the fleet's flagship, was severely damaged after an explosion. The Ukrainian government claimed it had hit the ship with **two (2) Neptune cruise missiles** about 65 nautical miles south of Odessa. On 14 April, the Russian Ministry of Defense confirmed the ship had sunk.

In early May, Ukraine claimed to have destroyed two Russian **Raptor-class patrol boats** along with a **Serna Class landing craft** using a **Baykar Bayraktar TB2** Unmanned Air Combat Vehicle (UCAV) near Snake Island (46 Russian crew members were killed during the operation). On June 17, Russian rescue tug **Vasily Bekh** was reportedly sunk due to two hits by anti-ship missiles. On July 31, a drone strike at the fleet headquarters in **Sevastopol** wounded several people. On August 9, huge explosions occurred at **Saky airbase**, destroying several fighter planes of the fleet's naval aviation. Some days later, an anonymous Western official said that "[w]e now assess that the events of August 9 put more than half of [the] Black Sea fleet's naval aviation combat jets out of use." On August 16, **Hvardiiske Airbase**, a large ammunition dump in **Maiske**, and an electrical substation in **Dzhankoi** were hit with explosions, and on August 19 large explosions were heard at **Belbek** and Russian anti-aircraft batteries were active around the **Crimean Bridge** at Kerch.

## Order of Battle

### 30th Surface Ship Division

| #   | Type                   | Name                                    | Class                      | Year                  | Status   |
|-----|------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 801 | Guided Missile Frigate | <i>Ladnyy</i>                           | Krivak                     | 1980                  | Active as of 2022; returned to the fleet in 2021 post-refit  |
| 808 | Guided Missile Frigate | <i>Pytlivyy</i>                         | Krivak                     | 1981                  | Reported in maintenance as of early 2022   |
| 745 | Guided Missile Frigate | <i>Admiral Grigorovich</i>              | <i>Admiral Grigorovich</i> | 2016                  | Active; deployed in the Mediterranean as of May 2022   |
| 751 | Guided Missile Frigate | <i>Admiral Essen</i>                    | <i>Admiral Grigorovich</i> | 2016                  | Active combat operations as of February 2022   |
| 799 | Guided Missile Frigate | <i>Admiral Makarov</i>                  | <i>Admiral Grigorovich</i> | 2017                  | Reported as likely to assume the role of fleet flagship following the loss of the cruiser <i>Moskva</i>              |
| 535 | Multi-role Corvette    | <i>Mercury</i> (former <i>Retiviy</i> ) | <i>Steregushchiy</i>       | <i>Projected 2023</i> | Sea trials reported underway in the Baltic as of May 2022; name change from <i>Retiviy</i> to <i>Mercury</i> in 2021 |

### 4th Independent Submarine Brigade

| #   | Type                    | Name                            | Class               | Year | Base         | Status  |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------|--------------|---|
| 554 | Diesel Attack Submarine | <i>Alrosa</i> (B-871)           | Kilo 877V           | 1990 | Sevastopol   | Active as of 2022   |
| 555 | Diesel Attack Submarine | <i>Novorossiysk</i> (B-261)     | Improved Kilo 636.3 | 2014 | Novorossiysk | Active; at the Kronstadt Shipyard in the Baltic for repairs             |
| 556 | Diesel Attack Submarine | <i>Rostov na donu</i> (B-237)   | Improved Kilo 636.3 | 2014 | Novorossiysk | Active; returned to the Black Sea from the Mediterranean, February 2022 |
| 557 | Diesel Attack Submarine | <i>Staryy Oskol</i> (B-262)     | Improved Kilo 636.3 | 2015 | Novorossiysk | Active as of 2021   |
| 558 | Diesel Attack Submarine | <i>Krasnodar</i> (B-265)        | Improved Kilo 636.3 | 2015 | Novorossiysk | Active; forward deployed in the Mediterranean as of October 2022        |
| 559 | Diesel Attack Submarine | <i>Velikiy Novgorod</i> (B-268) | Improved Kilo 636.3 | 2016 | Novorossiysk | Active as of 2021   |
| 560 | Diesel Attack Submarine | <i>Kolpino</i> (B-271)          | Improved Kilo 636.3 | 2016 | Novorossiysk | Active as of July 2022  |

### 197th Assault Ship Brigade

| #   | Type         | Name                           | Class      | Year | Notes   |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|------|---|
| 152 | Landing Ship | <i>Nikolay Filchenkov</i> [ru] | Alligator  | 1975 | Reported active by Russian sources as of June 2022.   |
| 148 | Landing Ship | <i>Orsk</i>                    | Alligator  | 1968 | Reported active by Russian sources as of June 2022.   |
| 151 | Landing Ship | <i>Azov</i>                    | Ropucha-II | 1990 | Reported active by Russian sources as of June 2022  |
| 142 | Landing Ship | <i>Novocherkassk</i>           | Ropucha-I  | 1987 | Active combat operations as of February 2022; may have been damaged at Berdyansk but reported active by Russian sources as of June. |
| 158 | Landing Ship | <i>Caesar Kunikov</i>          | Ropucha-I  | 1986 | Active combat operations as of May 2022; may have been damaged at Berdyansk but reported active by Russian sources as of June.      |
| 156 | Landing Ship | <i>Yamal</i>                   | Ropucha-I  | 1988 | Reported active by Russian sources as of June 2022.   |

Black Sea Fleet amphibious vessels being joined by five additional *Ropucha*-class: (*Minsk* (127), *Korolev* (130) and *Kaliningrad* (102) from the Baltic Fleet as well as *Georgy Pobedonosets* (016) and *Olenegorsky Gornyyak* (012) from the Northern Fleet); also deployed to the Black Sea from the Northern Fleet is the *Ivan Gren*-class vessel *Pyotr Morgunov* (117); all vessels entered the Black Sea by February 9 and as of March 2022 all were reported on active operations as part of the invasion of Ukraine.

## 388th Marine Reconnaissance Point/1229th Naval Intelligence Center

| #   | Type                     | Name  | Class         | Year | Notes  |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|---------------|------|--|
| 677 | High-Speed Landing Craft | D-296 | Project 02510 | 2015 | Active (Special Forces) One Project 02510 destroyed. |
| 655 | High-Speed Landing Craft | D-309 | Project 02510 | 2018 | Active (Special Forces) One Project 02510 destroyed. |

## 68th Coastal Defense Ship Brigade

149th Antisubmarine Ship Task Force

| #   | Type         | Name                | Class      | Year | Notes             |
|-----|--------------|---------------------|------------|------|-------------------|
| 059 | ASW Corvette | <i>Alexandrovet</i> | Grisha I   | 1982 |                   |
| 071 | ASW Corvette | <i>Suzdalets</i>    | Grisha III | 1983 | Active as of 2022 |
| 064 | ASW Corvette | <i>Muromets</i>     | Grisha III | 1983 |                   |

## 150th Minesweeper Task Force

| #   | Type                 | Name                      | Class      | Year | Notes  |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|------|--|
| 913 | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Kovrovets</i>          | Natya I    | 1974 | Active as of 2021  |
| 911 | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Ivan Golubets</i>      | Natya I    | 1973 | Active as of 2022. Reportedly damaged during a drone attack on the port of Sevastopol. |
| 912 | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Turbinist</i>          | Natya I    | 1975 |  |
| 601 | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Ivan Antonov</i>       | Alexandrit | 2018 | Active as of 2022  |
| 659 | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Vladimir Emelyanov</i> | Alexandrit | 2019 | Active; deployed in the Mediterranean as of October 2022                               |
| 631 | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Georgy Kurbatov</i>    | Alexandrit | 2021 | Active as of 2022  |

## 102nd Anti-Saboteur Squadron

| #   | Type               | Name                     | Class            | Year | Notes   |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------|---|
| 836 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>Yunarmeets Kryma</i>  | <i>Grachonok</i> | 2014 |   |
| 837 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>Kinel</i>             | <i>Grachonok</i> | 2014 |   |
| 844 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>Pavel Silaev</i>      | <i>Grachonok</i> | 2017 | Deployed to the Mediterranean June to November 2021   |
| 845 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>P-345 Buyevlyanin</i> | Raptor           | 2015 | Ukrainian officials released 3 separate footages showing 6 Raptor-class boats damaged/destroyed |
| 838 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>P-352</i>             | Raptor           | 2015 | Ukrainian officials released 3 separate footages showing 6 Raptor-class boats damaged/destroyed |
| 852 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>P-425</i>             | Raptor           | 2017 | Ukrainian officials released 3 separate footages showing 6 Raptor-class boats damaged/destroyed |
| 831 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>P-331</i>             | Flamingo         | 1986 |   |
| 833 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>P-407</i>             | Flamingo         | 1989 |   |

## 41st Missile Boat Brigade

### 166th Novorossiysk Small Missile Boat Division

| #   | Type                    | Name                     | Class   | Year | Notes  |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------|--|
| 609 | Guided Missile Corvette | <i>Vyshniy Volochyok</i> | Buyan-M | 2018 | Active as of 2022                                |
| 615 | Guided Missile Corvette | <i>Bora</i>              | Dergach | 1989 | In refit as of September 2021                    |
| 616 | Guided Missile Corvette | <i>Samum</i>             | Dergach | 2000 | Active   |
| 626 | Guided Missile Corvette | <i>Orekhovo-Zuyevo</i>   | Buyan-M | 2018 | Reported in the Mediterranean as of October 2022 |

|     |                         |                    |          |                       |  |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|
| 630 | Guided Missile Corvette | <i>Ingushetiya</i> | Buyan-M  | 2019                  | Active as of 2022  |
| 600 | Guided Missile Corvette | <i>Grayvoron</i>   | Buyan-M  | 2021                  | Active as of 2022  |
| 633 | Missile Corvette        | <i>Tsiklon</i>     | Karakurt | <i>Projected 2022</i> | Builder trials complete; state sea trials out of Sevastopol beginning January 2022 |

## 295th Sulinsk Missile Boat Division

| #   | Type         | Name                      | Class           | Year | Notes  |
|-----|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------|--|
| 962 | Missile Boat | <i>Shuya</i>              | Tarantul-II Mod | 1985 |  |
| 955 | Missile Boat | <i>R-60</i>               | Tarantul-III    | 1987 | Active as of 2022                            |
| 953 | Missile Boat | <i>Naberezhnye Chelny</i> | Tarantul-III    | 1991 | Active combat operations as of February 2022 |
| 954 | Missile Boat | <i>Ivanovets</i>          | Tarantul-III    | 1988 |  |

## 184th Novorossiysk Coastal Defense Brigade

### 181st Antisubmarine Ship Division

| #   | Type                     | Name                    | Class         | Year | Status   |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------|--|
| 053 | Small Antisubmarine Ship | <i>Povorino</i>         | Grisha-III    | 1989 |  |
| 054 | Small Antisubmarine Ship | <i>Eysk</i>             | Grisha-III    | 1987 | Active combat operations as of February 2022               |
| 055 | Small Antisubmarine Ship | <i>Kasimov</i>          | Grisha-III    | 1984 | Active as of 2022  |
| 368 | Patrol ship              | <i>Vasily Bykov</i>     | Project 22160 | 2018 | On active operations as of March 2022.                     |
| 375 | Patrol ship              | <i>Dmitriy Rogachev</i> | Project 22160 | 2019 | Returned to the Black Sea from Mediterranean February 2022 |
| 363 | Patrol ship              | <i>Pavel Derzhavin</i>  | Project 22160 | 2020 | Active combat operations as of February 2022               |
| 383 | Patrol ship              | <i>Sergey Kotov</i>     | Project 22160 | 2022 | Reported commissioned May 2022                             |

### 170th Minesweeper Division

| #    | Type                 | Name                             | Class            | Year | Notes  |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------|--|
| 901  | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Anatoliy Zheleznyakov</i>     | Gorya            | 1988 | Active as of 2021  |
| 770  | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Valentin Pikul</i>            | Natya I Mod      | 2001 | Active as of 2022  |
| 908  | Seagoing Minesweeper | <i>Vice-Admiral Zakharin</i>     | Pr.02668 (Natya) | 2009 | Returned to the Black Sea from Mediterranean February 2022   |
| 458  | Base Minesweeper     | <i>Mineralnyye Vody (BT-241)</i> | Sonya            | 1989 | Unclear if active  |
| 442? | Base Minesweeper     | <i>BT-726</i>                    | Sonya            | 1976 | Unclear if active  |
| 575  | Landing Craft        | <i>D-144</i>                     | Serna            | 2008 | Ukrainian officials released video of a Serna Class landing craft being destroyed by a Bayraktar TB2 drone at Snake Island in early May, 2022. |
| 659  | Landing Craft        | <i>D-199</i>                     | Serna            | 2014 | Ukrainian officials released video of a Serna Class landing craft being destroyed by a Bayraktar TB2 drone at Snake Island in early May, 2022. |
| 653  | Landing Craft        | <i>D-106</i>                     | Ondatra          | 2009 |  |

### 136th Anti-Saboteur Squadron

| #   | Type               | Name                    | Class            | Year | Notes   |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------|---|
| 840 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>Kadet</i>            | <i>Grachonok</i> | 2011 |   |
| 841 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>Suvorovets</i>       | <i>Grachonok</i> | 2012 |   |
| 842 | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>Kursant Kirovets</i> | <i>Grachonok</i> | 2013 |   |
| ?   | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>P-274</i>            | Raptor           | 2015 | Ukrainian officials released 3 separate videos showing 6 Raptor-class boats damaged/destroyed |
| ?   | Anti-Saboteur Boat | <i>P-275</i>            | Raptor           | 2015 | Ukrainian officials released 3 separate videos showing 6 Raptor-class boats damaged/destroyed |

|   |                    |       |        |      |   |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------|------|---|
| ? | Anti-Saboteur Boat | P-276 | Raptor | 2015 | Ukrainian officials released 3 separate videos showing 6 Raptor-class boats damaged/destroyed |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------|------|---|

## 519th Separate Squadron

| #   | Type                | Name              | Class             | Year | Status            |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| 512 | Intelligence Vessel | <i>Kil'din</i>    | Moma              | 1979 |                   |
| ?   | Intelligence Vessel | <i>Ekvator</i>    | Moma              | 1980 |                   |
| 201 | Intelligence Vessel | <i>Priazovye</i>  | Vishnya class     | 1972 | Active as of 2021 |
| ?   | Intelligence Vessel | <i>Ivan Khurs</i> | Yury Ivanov class | 2018 | Active as of 2021 |

## Auxiliaries

| # | Type                         | Name                        | Class                            | Year | Notes   |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------|---|
| ? | Fleet Oiler                  | <i>Ivan Bubnov</i>          | Project 1559V<br>Morskoy prostor | 1975 | Active as of 2021   |
| ? | Fleet Oiler                  | <i>Istra</i>                | Dora                             | 1942 | Transferred to the Soviet Union from Germany as part of war reparations; still reported in service  |
| ? | Fleet Oiler                  | <i>Koyda</i>                | Uda                              | 1966 |   |
| ? | Fleet Oiler                  | <i>Iman</i>                 | Project 6404                     | 1966 | Active as of 2021   |
| ? | Fleet Oiler                  | <i>Vice Admiral Paromov</i> | Project 03182                    | 2021 | Deployed in the Mediterranean as of May 2022  |
| ? | Logistics Support Vessel     | <i>Vsevolod Bobrov</i>      | Project 23120                    | 2021 | Arrived in the Black Sea January 2022. Claimed to have suffered major fire damage night of May 11–12, 2022 after alleged Ukrainian attack but returned unharmed to Sevastopol on 15 May 2022. |
| ? | Floating Ship Repair Factory | <i>PM-56</i>                | Project 304                      | 1973 | Active as of 2022   |
| ? | Floating Ship Repair Factory | <i>PM-138</i>               | Project 304                      | 1969 | Active as of 2022   |

## 176th Expeditionary Oceanographic Ship Division

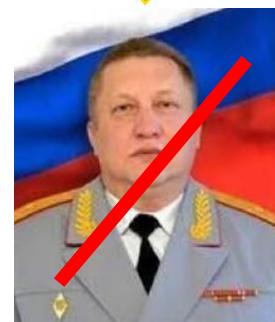
| # | Type                       | Name            | Class              | Year | Status            |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|
| ? | Hydrographic Survey Vessel | <i>Donuzlav</i> | Yug (Project 862)  | 1983 | Active as of 2022 |
| ? | Hydrographic Survey Vessel | <i>Stvor</i>    | Yug (Project 862)  | 1983 |                   |
| ? | Hydrographic Survey Vessel | <i>Cheleken</i> | Moma (Project 861) | 1970 |                   |

The Russian Coast Guard and National Guard of Russia also provide additional armed patrol capabilities, which have also been expanded since the Russian seizure of Crimea to support the enforcement of Russian territorial claims.

## **Black Sea Fleet Ground Forces, Naval Infantry and Surface-to-Surface Missile Forces**

**22nd Army Corps** (HQ: Simferopol, Crimea; subordinate to the Black Sea Fleet): Commander: **Major General Artem Nasbulin (Killed)**

- 15th Guards Coastal Missile-Artillery Brigade – Sevastopol, Crimea: 3x K-300P Bastion-P anti-ship missile system (350 to 450 km range), P-800 Oniks anti-ship missile system (credited with 300 km to 600–800 km range) (Western designation SS-N-26), Bal anti-ship missile system (130 to 300 km range); targeting information provided by Monolit radar systems.
- 126th Guards Coastal Defense Brigade (Perevalny, Crimea) (equipped as mechanized infantry, including T-72B3 main battle tanks)
- 127th Reconnaissance Brigade (status/strength unclear as of January 2022)
- 8th Artillery Regiment (Simferopol, Crimea; self-propelled howitzers, multiple rocket launchers, anti-tank missile systems/guns)
- Surface-to-surface missile battalion (Iskander SSMs) to be added in 2022
- 854th Coastal Missile Regiment (Sevastopol)



MG Artem Nasbulin

**171st Air Assault Battalion** (Novostepove Crimea; subordinate to the 97th Regiment of the 7th Guards Mountain Air Assault Division, HQ at Novorossiysk, Krasnodar)

**56th Guards Air Assault Regiment** (reported to be formed from the planned re-deployment of the 56th Guards Air Assault Brigade from the Volgograd region to Feodosia in Crimea; regiment has integrated and further reinforced the strength of 7th Guards Air Assault Division since December 2021)

**11th Coastal Missile-Artillery Brigade** – Utash, Krasnodar region: 3-5 Bastion battalions and 1-2 Bal battalions.

**Surface-to-Surface Missiles** (included deployed on the Crimean Peninsula):

P-800 Oniks anti-ship missile system

Redut

Rubezh

Bal

Bastion-P including silo-based K-300S

Object 100 Utes (near Sevastopol)

### **Naval Infantry/Special Forces**

810th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade

382nd Naval Infantry Battalion? (Status unclear as of 2021)

388th Maritime Recon Point (Special Forces battalion)

### **Caspian Flotilla**

177th Naval Infantry Regiment

Regimental HQ

414th and 727th Naval Infantry Battalions

Tank Battalion  
46th Coastal Defense Missile Artillery Battalion (Surface to Air)

## Black Sea Region Aviation and Air Defense Forces



**2nd Guards Naval Aviation Division** (Sevastopol; subordinate to the Black Sea Fleet)

43rd Independent Naval Shturmovik Maritime Attack Aviation Regiment – HQ at Gvardeyskoye, Crimea – 18x Su-24M; 4x Su-24MR (being replaced by Sukhoi Su-30SMs as of 2019; Su-30SMs reported active with the regiment as of 2021)

318th Mixed Aviation Regiment (Kacha): reportedly An-26, Be-12, and Ka-27 ASW and Ka-29 assault/transport helicopters (as of 2019 – Regiment may supersede/replace former 25th and 917th Aviation Regiments?)

**27th Composite Aviation Division** (in Crimea but subordinate to 4th Air and Air Defense Forces Army – Rostov-on-Don)

37th Composite Aviation Regiment (Simferopol) (Two Squadrons: Su-24 and Su-25)

38th Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment (Sevastopol) (Two Squadrons: Su-27/Su-30SM the latter with Oniks (Yakhont) supersonic anti-ship missiles) (may partly re-equip with Su-57?)

39th Helicopter Regiment (Dzhankoi) has been equipped with Mi-35M attack helicopters, Ka-52, Mi-28N, and Mi-8AMTSh helicopters (as of 2016).

**31st Air Defense Division** (HQ: Sevastopol) subordinate to the 4th Air and Air Defense Forces Army (HQ: Rostov-on-Don)

12th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment

18th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment

Five battalions with S-400 SAM systems (250–400 km range) S-300 long-range surface-to-air missiles with Nebo-M radars.

Four battalions: **Pantsir-S** medium-range SAM  
Buk SAM system



Pantsir-S medium-range SAM

**51st Air Defense Division** (HQ: Rostov-on-Don; with S-400, S-300, Pantsir, Buk SAM systems subordinate to 4th Air Army)

1537th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Novorossiysk, Krasnodar)

1721st Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Sochi; may have started re-equipping with S-350 surface-to-air missile systems in May 2021).

1536th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Rostov-on-Don)

**7th Military Base** (Primorskoe, Abkhazia – S-400 and S-300 SAMs)



## Northern Fleet Joint Strategic Command



Commander: Vice Admiral (later Admiral) **Aleksandr Moiseyev** (3 May 2019 – present)

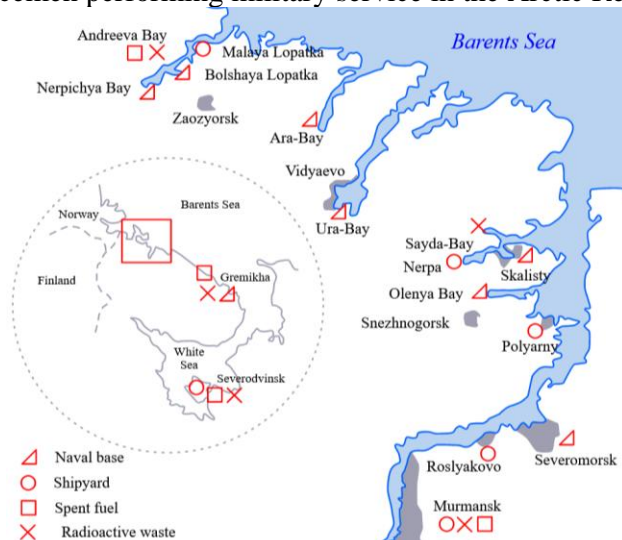
The Northern Fleet Joint Strategic Command is the third largest military-administered district by geographic size. It contains four federal subjects of Russia: Arkhangelsk Oblast, Komi Republic, Murmansk Oblast, Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Additionally, the command contains most of Russia's islands in the Arctic Sea, including those located in federal subjects not within the district. The command's main aim is to concentrate all military responsibility over Russia's territories in the Arctic as well as securing all Russian interests and power projection in the region. The military command was given the status of a military district on 1 January 2021. The command is headquartered in **Severomorsk**.

### Bases

Airfields and ports on several islands, which were last used by the Soviet Union, will be re-opened: the 'Temp Air Base' on (Kotelny Island) in New Siberian Islands, Rogachevo Air Base on Novaya Zemlya and the Nagurskoye Air Base in the Franz Josef Land archipelago. In addition, a new naval base on Wrangel Island was to be built, using prefabricated modules. In addition, at least seven airfields on the continental part of the Arctic Circle will be opened or re-opened, with Tiksi in Yakutia expected to house the bulk of the Arctic air force. Other continental airfields include Naryan-Mar Airport, Alykel Airport close to the city of Norilsk and Mys Shmidta and Ugolny Airport, both located in Chukotka.

## Naval Forces

As of 7 January 2015, the commander of the Northern Fleet reportedly envisaged a series of coordination-improving tasks, including submarine underwater operations, assigned to cruise vessels. Russian Chief of the General Staff Valery Gerasimov also said that a specialized training center would be set up for servicemen performing military service in the Arctic Region in 2015.



Naval bases, shipyards and spent fuel storage sites operated by the Northern Fleet.

From January 1, 2021 the Northern Fleet command was made a separate command within the Russian Armed Forces having equal status to the other Russian military districts. As such, it consists of naval forces (the Northern Fleet itself), land forces (14th Army Corps, plus naval infantry and coastal Defense troops), as well as aviation and air defense assets (45th Air Force and Air Defense Army).

Additional capability in Arctic waters is provided by civilian icebreakers operated by the state-owned Rosatom company as well as other companies (Rosmorport, Gazprom Neft) and a Project 21180 vessel built for the Russian Navy. This icebreaker fleet, which includes seven nuclear-powered vessels operated by Rosatom, has been described as “crucial to military access and operations”. Additional nuclear-powered Project 22220 (three in service and two more building as of late 2022) and Project 10510 (up to three hulls planned) icebreakers have entered service, or are under construction/planned, to augment and replace those in service.

The Navy, in turn, is procuring a new “lightened” class of Project 21180M icebreakers (which are two-thirds the displacement of the existing Project 21180 ship) with the first vessel planned for service entry in 2022. These plans were formalized under the terms of a presidential executive order and Arctic strategy unveiled in October 2020. The icebreakers are designed to ensure the capacity of year-round navigation along the Northern Sea Route.

The Russian Coast Guard provides additional armed patrol vessels in Arctic waters with a further expansion of its capabilities anticipated in the 2020s.

As of 2022, the Northern Fleet itself comprises about 32 surface warships (including major surface combatants, light corvettes, mine counter-measures vessels and amphibious units), though some units are under repair or otherwise not operational. Additional lighter patrol units, support ships and

auxiliaries are also deployed. The Fleet also comprises around 34+ submarines (including ballistic missile submarines, cruise missile submarines, special purpose submarines as well as nuclear and conventional attack submarines). As with the surface fleet, some submarines are not operational; others are in reserve and inactive. Nevertheless, programs to modernize the Russian Navy are continuing with the Northern Fleet traditionally having a priority focus with respect to major combatants.

## Submarines

### 11th Squadron, Zaozersk (Bolshaya Lopatka Naval Base), Coordinates: 69°26'12"N 32°25'30"E

Oscar II-class SSGNs:

Orel (K-266) (active as of 2021)

Smolensk (K-410) (active as of 2022)

Voronezh (K-119) (reported in reserve; may be in process of decommissioning)

Yasen-class SSGNs:

Severodvinsk (K-560) (active; reported deployed to the Mediterranean as of October 2022)

Kazan (K-561) (active)

7th Division, Vidyaev

Sierra II-class SSNs:

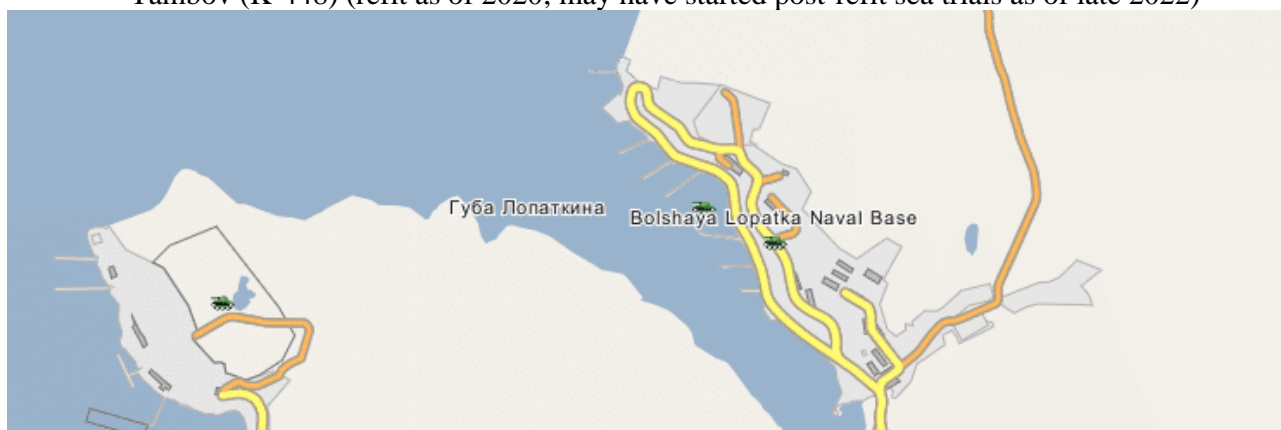
Nizhniy Novgorod (B-534) (active as of 2019)

Pskov (K-336) (active as of 2019)

Victor-III-class SSNs:

Obninsk (K-138) (active as of 2017)

Tambov (K-448) (refit as of 2020; may have started post-refit sea trials as of late 2022)



### 12th Squadron, Gadzhiyevo (Гаджиево) Naval Base, Coordinates: 69°15'2"N 33°18'57"E

31st Submarine Division (Yagelnaya Bay, Sayda Inlet)

Delta IV-class SSBNs: (Delta IVs reported to be incrementally withdrawn from service through the 2020s)

Karelia (K-18) (active as of 2022)

Verkhoturys (K-51) (active as of 2021)

Tula (K-114) (active as of 2022; refit completed 2017)

Bryansk (K-117) (reported in refit as of 2022)



Novomoskovsk (K-407)

Borei-class SSBNs:

Yury Dolgorukiy (K-535) (active)

Knyaz Vladimir (K-549) (active as of 2021)

**24th Submarine Division** (Russia) (Yagelnaya Bay, Sayda Inlet), traditionally operating

Akula-class SSNs:

Pantera (K-317) (active)

Gepard (K-335) (active as of 2021)

Tigr (K-154) (in refit until 2023; to be equipped with 3M-54 Kalibr cruise missiles)

Volk (K-461) (inactive; reported in 2020 as scheduled for “medium-overhaul” refit and arming with Kalibr cruise missiles)

Vepr (K-157) (active as of 2022; returned to the fleet in 2020 post-refit)

Leopard (K-328) (laid up since 2011 but medium-overhaul refit progressing as of 2020; being armed with 3M-54 Kalibr cruise missiles; likely began post-refit sea trials in 2022)



**4th Submarine Flotilla** (Polyarny (ru) Murmansk) Coordinates: 69°12'5"N 33°27'12"E

161st Submarine Division:

Kilo-class (diesel/electric) submarines (SSK):

Kaluga (B-800) (active as of 2022)

Vladikavkaz (B-459)

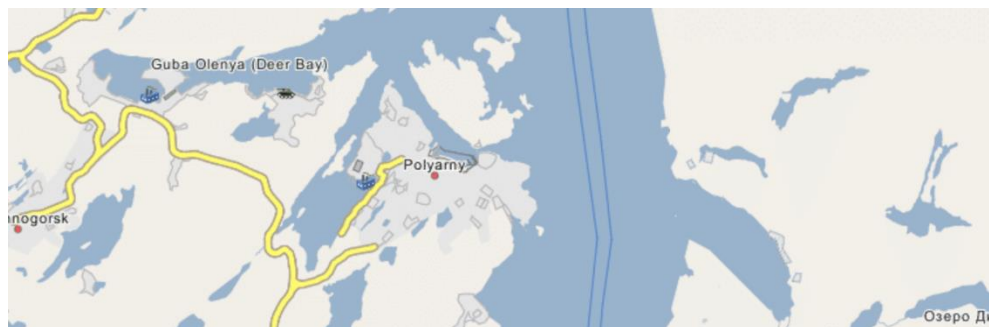
Magnitogorsk (B-471)

Lipetsk (B-177)

Lada-class conventional propulsion (diesel/electric) submarines:

Sankt Peterburg (B-585) (active; prototype of the class and reportedly used as “test platform” up to 2021; formally “accepted into service” in 2021)

Kronshtadt (B-586) (Sea trials in the Baltic as of December 2021; reported as likely joined the Northern Fleet in 2022)



**29th Special Submarine Squadron** (Special operations submarines deployed with the Northern Fleet but under the command of the Main Directorate of Deep-Sea Research):

- BS-64 Podmoskovye (active as of 2021; ex-Delta IV-class SSBN with missile tubes removed in “special purpose” role; “mothership” for smaller special operations submarine Losharik)
- Belgorod (K-329) (Entered service July 2022; reported in 2022 as expected initially to operate in an “experimental role” with the Northern Fleet and then as likely to transfer to the Pacific Fleet; likely to also act as mothership for mini-submarines)
- Sarov (B-90) (active; hybrid conventional/nuclear-propulsion; intelligence collection/technology demonstrator)
- Losharik (AS-12/or 28/or 31) (hybrid conventional/nuclear propulsion; incapacitated after major fire July 2019; major repair work underway as of 2021 but may not return to service until 2025; intelligence/special operations role)
- Orenburg (BS-136) (active; ex-Delta III-class SSBN; experimental role)
- Paltus-class submarine (special purpose mini-submarines; hybrid conventional/nuclear propulsion):
  - AS-21
  - AS-35
- Project 1910 Kashalot-class (nuclear-powered special operations submarine)
  - AS-13
  - AS-15

## Surface Warships

### 43rd Missile Ship Division

Kuznetsov-class aircraft carrier (CV) Admiral Flota Sovetskogo Soyuza Kuznetsov (063), Navy flagship. (Severely damaged by fire, December 2019. Not likely to return to active operations until 2023 or perhaps 2024.)

#### Kirov-class Battlecruisers (CGN):

Pyotr Velikiy (099), Fleet flagship (active as of 2022)

Admiral Nakhimov (085) (in refit; date of return to service uncertain; may begin sea trials in 2022 but return to service could be as late as 2024 and then replace “Pyotr Velikiy” during her planned refit)

**Slava-class Cruiser** (CG) Marshal Ustinov (055) (active; deployed in the Mediterranean February to August 2022)

**Sovremennyy-class Destroyer** (DDG) Admiral Ushakov (returned to service in 2021 post-refit)

#### Admiral Gorshkov-class Frigates:

Admiral Gorshkov (active as of 2022)

Admiral Kasatonov (deployed in the Mediterranean as of May 2022)

Admiral Golovko (sea trials in the Baltic)

### 2nd Anti-Submarine Ship Division

Udaloy-class Destroyers (DDG):

Vice Admiral Kulakov (deployed in the Mediterranean February to August 2022)

Severomorsk (active as of 2022)

Admiral Levchenko (active post-refit as of 2022)

Admiral Chabanenko (inactive; reported in refit as of 2020)

### Small Missile Ships (Light Missile Corvette)

Nanuchka III-class Corvette

Rassvyet (520) (active as of 2021)

**Small Anti-Submarine Ships (ASW Corvette)**

Grisha III-class Corvette

Brest (199) (active as of 2022)

Yunga (113) (active as of 2022)

Onega (164) (active as of 2021)

Naryan-Mar (138) (active as of 2021)

Monchegorsk (190)

Snezhnogorsk (196) (active as of 2022)

**Amphibious Warfare Vessels:****Ivan Gren-class Landing Ships:**

Ivan Gren (0135) (active as of 2022)

Petr Morgunov (117) (active; deployed to the Black Sea and participating in the invasion of Ukraine)

**Ropucha-class Landing Ships:**

Olenegorskiy Gornyyak (012) (active; deployed to the Black Sea and participating in the invasion of Ukraine; refit completed 2019)

Kondopoga (027) (active as of 2021)

Georgiy Pobedonosets (016) (active; deployed to the Black Sea and participating in the invasion of Ukraine)

Aleksandr Otrakovskiy (031) (active as of 2022)

Project 02510 BK-16E high-speed assault boats: 4 vessels (D-308, D-2110, RVK-703, D-321)

**Mine Countermeasures Ships:**

Sonya-class: 7 vessels (BT-21, Polyarny, Solovtskiy yunga, Kotelnich, Yadrin, Kolona – latter five all reported active as of 2020 -, Elnya reported active as of 2022)

Gorya-class: 1 vessel (Vladimir Gumanenko – active as of 2022)

**Patrol/Anti-saboteur Boats:**

Grachonok-class anti-saboteur ship: 4 vessels (P-340 Yunarmeets Zapolyarya; P-421

Yunarmeets Belomorya; P-429; P-430 Valery Fedyanin)

**Icebreakers:**

Project 21180 icebreaker Ilya Muromets (active)

Project 97 Icebreakers: 2 vessels: Vladimir Kavrayskiy and Ruslan

**Intelligence Vessels (operated by the Main Directorate of Deep-Sea Research):**

Vishnya-class intelligence ships:

Kurily

Viktor Leonov

Tavriya

Balzam-class intelligence ship Pribaltika

Yury Ivanov-class intelligence ship Yuriy Ivanov (active as of 2021)

Project 7452-class intelligence ship Chusuvoy

Project 22010-class intelligence ship Yantar (active as of 2022)

Project 02670-class 'Oceanographic research vessel' Evgeny Gorigledzhan (sea trials in the Baltic as of 2022)

**Fleet Oilers:**

Boris Chilikin-class: 1 vessel (Sergey Osipov; active as of 2021)

Dubna class: 1 vessel (Dubna)

Kaliningrad Neft class: 2 vessels (Vyazma and Argun; Vyazma accompanying Marshal Ustinov and Vice Admiral Kulakov on their Mediterranean and Atlantic deployment in 2022)

Akademik Pashin class: 1 vessel (Akademik Pashin; deployed to the Mediterranean as of August 2022)

**Logistic Support Ships:**

1 Elbrus-class (Project 23120) ice-capable logistics support vessel (entered service 2018)

Project 304-class Repair Ships: 3 vessels (PM-10, PM-69, PM-75)

**Hydrographic Survey Vessels:** 4 Yug-class (Project 862) vessels

Vizir

Temryuk (formerly Mangyshlak)

Gorizont (active as of 2021)

Senezh

**Aviation and Air Defense Forces****45th Air Force and Air Defense Army**

40th Mixed Aviation Regiment (previously 924th Long Range Air Reconnaissance Regiment?)  
– HQ at Olenegorsk/Olenya – Tu-22M3 Backfire bombers with Kh-32 long-range supersonic and Kh-47M2 Kinzhal hypersonic anti-ship missiles; – Deployed in the Northern Fleet/45th Air Army area of operations, but under command of Russian Long-Range Aviation Forces

98th Separate Mixed Aviation Regiment: Two Squadrons: Su-24M; One Squadron: MiG-31 BM-variant in air defense role; some K-variant reported in anti-ship role with Kh-47M2 Kinzhal hypersonic anti-ship missiles (ASM); Su-24 reported converting to Su-34 (“Fullback”) fighters with Kh-35U ASM (Monchegorsk (air base))

100th Independent Shipborne Fighter Aviation Regiment – Severomorsk-3 air base; Two Squadrons: mix of MiG-29K/KUB, Su-27/KUB and Su-25/UTG aircraft reported (MiG-29K elements reported deployed in interim land-based role at Rogachyovo airfield in 2021)

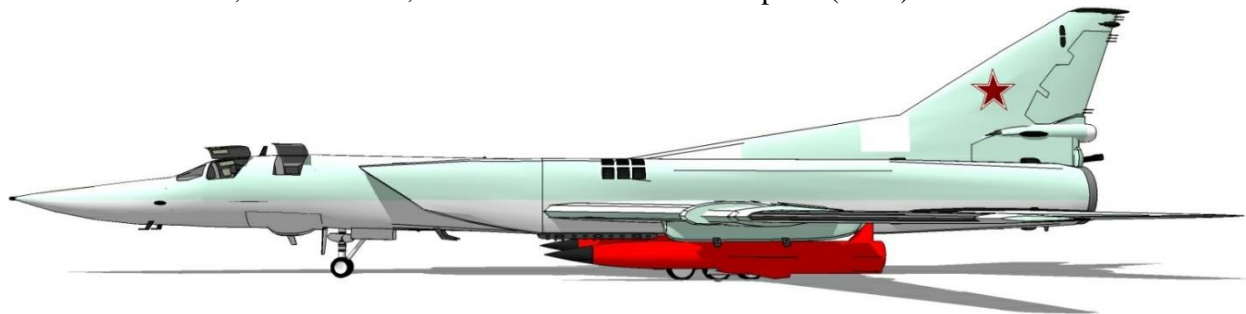
279th Shipborne Fighter Aviation Regiment – HQ at Severomorsk-3 – Two Squadrons: Su-33 (Flanker-D)/Su-25UTG (as of 2021)

174th Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment reported deployed by end of 2019 with MiG-31BM (K-variant in anti-ship role with Kh-47M2 Kinzhal ASM) (Monchegorsk airfield with additional forward operating bases, including Nagurskoye air field on Alexandra Land, Rogachevo air base, Sredniy in Severnaya Zemlya, Kotelny in the New Siberian Islands and Wrangel Island)

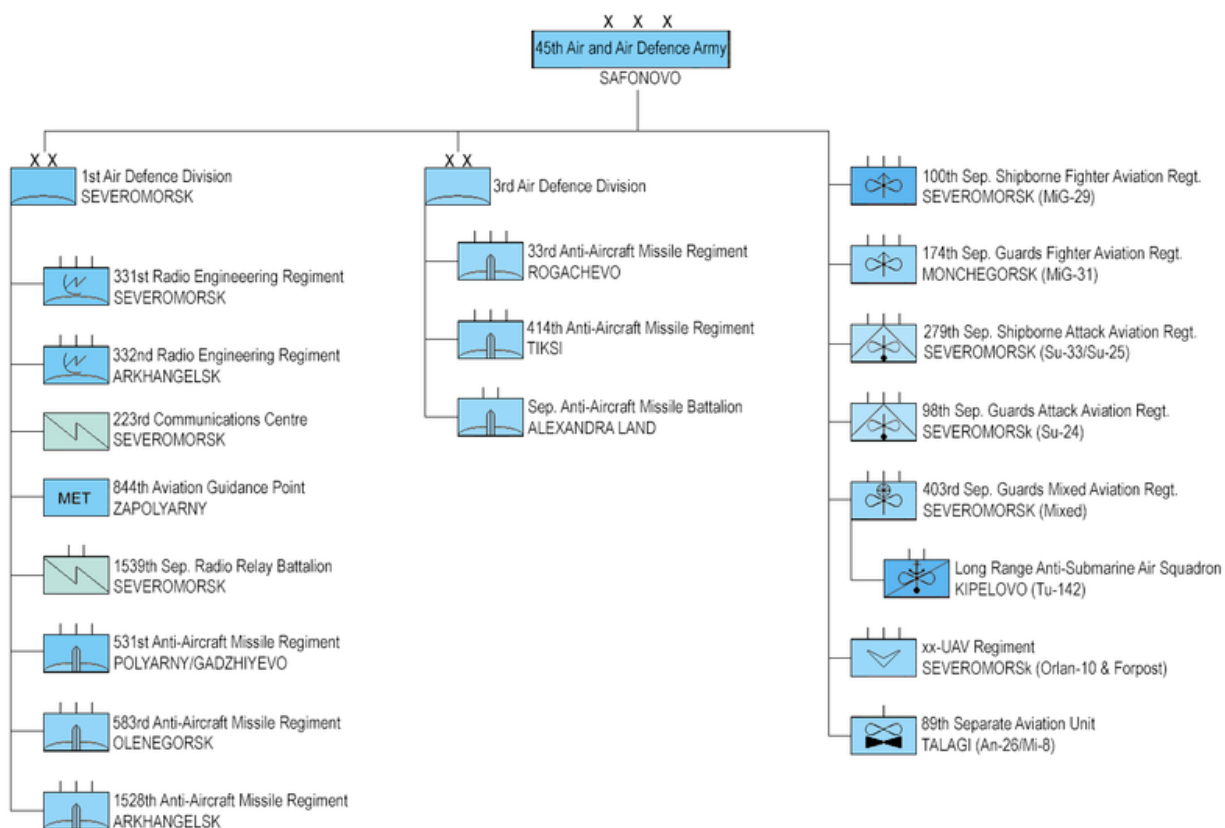
73rd Independent Air Squadron – HQ at Kipelovo (Fedotovo) – Tu-142MK, Tu-142MR Maritime Patrol/ASW aircraft;

403rd Guards Mixed Aviation Regiment – HQ at Severomorsk-1 – One ASW/ELINT Squadron: Il-38/N ASW aircraft, Il-22 command aircraft (NATO reporting name: Coot B), and Il-20RT electronic intelligence aircraft; One Transport Squadron: Tu-134, An-12, An-26 transport aircraft (2019)

830th Independent Shipborne Anti-Submarine Helicopter Regiment – HQ at Severomorsk-1 – Ka-27/PL/M ASW, Ka-29 attack, Ka-31 airborne radar helicopters (2019)



TU-22M3 Backfire Bomber



### 1st Air Defense Division (Murmansk Oblast)

531st Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Severomorsk-1 and 3 air base region – S-400/Pantsir-S1 surface-to-air missiles)

583rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Olenya region – S-300PM/PS surface-to-air missile system)

1528th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (Severodvinsk – S-400 SAMs)

### 3rd Air Defense Division (created 2019):

33rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment (S-400 SAM systems) (Rogachovo air base, Novaya Zemlya, Arkhangelsk Oblast) (as of 2019)

414th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment established in 2019 with S-300V4 and/or S-300PS? surface-to-air missile system at Tiksi S-400 SAM deployments reported in both 1st and 3rd Air Defense Divisions at: Alexandra Land (Nagurskoye air base), Kotelný Island, and Wrangel Island, among others.

S-300P SAM (NATO reporting name: SA-10 Grumble) at Rogachovo air base and elsewhere.

## Northern Fleet Naval Infantry Forces

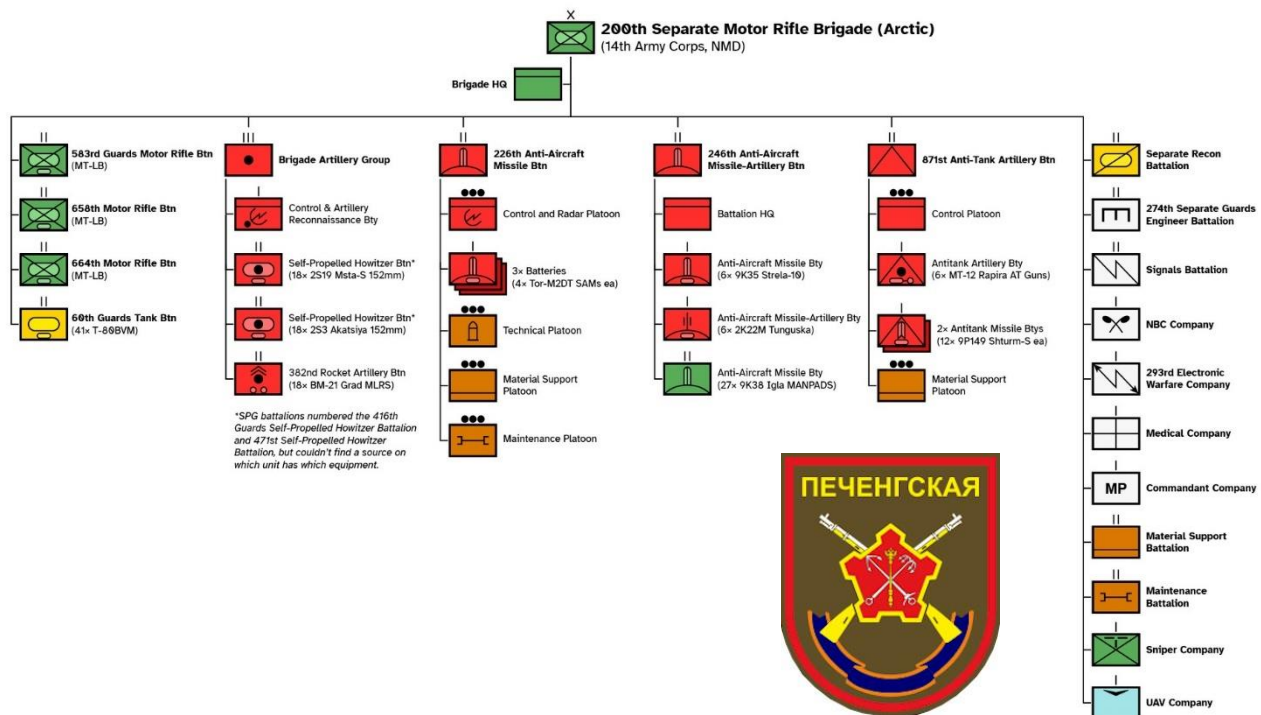
Northern Fleet Coastal Troops

### 14th Army Corps:

80th Arctic Motor Rifle Brigade (Alakurtti) (arctic warfare brigade; equipment includes 122-mm 2S1 Gvozdika self-propelled howitzers; re-equipment of both 80th and 200th brigades on BTR-82A APCs was completed in 2016)



**200th Motorized Rifle Brigade (Pechenga):** deployed assets include Tor-M2DT mobile SAM system deployed on DT-30PM all-terrain vehicles (as of 2019); (tank battalion reported to have fully re-equipped with T-80BVM MBT in 2020; elements of the Brigade reported deployed on operations in Ukraine as of February 2022 and reserve battalion reported activated for Ukraine as of July 2022). **200th Separate Motor Rifle Pechengskaya, awarded the Order of Kutuzov Brigade (Arctic) (Pechenga) THIS UNIT WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY WIPED OUT IN UKRAINE.**



The two arctic motor rifle brigades are expected to accomplish coast patrolling missions, protect sites and territories on the coast of the northern seas and the Arctic Ocean, support and escort ships sailing along the Northern Sea Route, and demonstrate the military presence in the Arctic.

## Naval Infantry/Special Forces

61st Naval Infantry Brigade (As of February 2022, elements of the Brigade reported deployed to the Black Sea as part of Russian amphibious task force for operations in Ukraine)  
420th Naval Reconnaissance Spetsnaz Point (Special Forces battalion) (Zverosovkhoz)

**Coastal Missile & Artillery Troops:** 536th Coastal Missile and Artillery Brigade (coastal missile brigades normally deployed with 3–5 K-300P Bastion-P battalions and 1–2 Bal battalions). Bal mobile coastal missile system reported deployed on the Sredny Peninsula and Franz Josef Island (planned to be fitted at strategic locations along the entire Northern Sea Route)  
Bastion coastal defense missile system with P-800 Oniks supersonic anti-ship cruise missiles reported on Alexandra Land in the Franz Josef Islands and Kotelny Island.

## **Ground Forces**

The Coastal Troops of the Northern Fleet are the fleet's ground combat element. They include marines, coastal motor rifle infantry and coastal anti-ship missile and artillery elements. The principal brigades of the Corps consist of 2 Arctic motorized infantry brigades:

Coastal Troops of the Northern Fleet Troops HQ (Severomorsk)

Separate Security and Armed Escort Company of the Severomorsk Garrison

211th Separate Security Battalion of the Marine Infantry (Olenegorsk-2)

58th Separate Security Company (Gadzhievo)

741st Signals Center (Severomorsk)

186th Separate Center for Electronic Warfare (Severomorsk)

63rd Separate Marine Engineer Regiment (Severomorsk)

14th Army Corps (14-й армейский корпус)

Corps Command (Murmansk)

58th Separate Command Battalion (Murmansk)

80th Separate Motor Rifle Brigade of the Coastal Troops of the Northern Fleet (Arctic)  
(Alakurti)

61st Separate Kirkenesskaya, awarded the Order of the Red Banner Marine Infantry Brigade  
(Sputnik village, near Pechenga)

536th Separate Coastal [Anti-Ship] Missile and Artillery Brigade (Snezhnogorsk and Olenya  
Guba)

99th Tactical Group (with K-300P Bastion-P) (Kotelny Island)

71st Tactical Group (with K-300P Bastion-P and Kh-35 'Bal') (Alexandra Land Island)

? Tactical Group (Rogachevo, Novaya Zemlya)

? Tactical Group (Sredny Ostrov, Severnaya Zemlya)

Naval intelligence (part of the GRU, operationally attached to the Northern Fleet):

420th Naval Intelligence Spetsnaz Point (Zverosovkhoz)

## **Defensive Combat Divers:**

160th Separate Counter-PDSS Detachment ((Vidyayevo)

269th Separate Counter-PDSS Detachment (Gadzhievo)

313th Separate Counter-PDSS Detachment (Sputnik village)

## Central Military District



Commander: Major General **Alexander Linkov** (29 December 2022)

The Central Military District is headquartered in Yekaterinburg and its jurisdiction primarily within the central Volga, Ural and Siberia regions of the country and Russian bases in Central Asian post-Soviet states.

The Central Military District is the largest military district in Russia by geographic size at 7,060,000 square kilometers (2,730,000 sq mi) (40% of Russian territory) and population at 54.9 million people (39%). The district contains 29 of the 85 federal subjects of Russia: Altai Krai, Altai Republic, Bashkortostan, Chelyabinsk Oblast, Chuvashia, Irkutsk Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, Khakassia, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Kirov Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Kurgan Oblast, Mari El, Mordovia, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Novosibirsk Oblast, Omsk Oblast, Orenburg Oblast, Penza Oblast, Perm Krai, Samara Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Tatarstan, Tomsk Oblast, Tuva, Tyumen Oblast, Udmurtia, Ulyanovsk Oblast.

### Component Units

The following list is mostly sourced from milkavkaz, 2017.

#### Ground Forces

- 2nd Guards Combined Arms Army (Samara)
- 41st Combined Arms Army (Novosibirsk)
- 90th Guards Tank Division (Chebarkul)
- 201st Military Base (Dushanbe, Tajikistan)

232nd Rocket Artillery Brigade (Chebarkul)  
28th Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade (Chebarkul)  
59th Command Brigade (Verkhnyaya Pyshma)  
179th Signal Brigade (Yekaterinburg)  
12th Separate Guards Engineer Brigade (Ufa)  
15th Separate Motor Rifle Peacekeeping Brigade (Roshchinsky, Samara Oblast)  
18th Separate Electronic Warfare Brigade (Yekaterinburg)  
1st Mobile NBC Protection Brigade (Shikhany)  
29th Separate NBC Protection Brigade (Yekaterinburg)  
179th Communications Brigade (Yekaterinburg)  
5th Separate Railway Brigade (Abakan)  
43rd Separate Railway Brigade (Yekaterinburg)  
48th Separate Railway Brigade (Omsk)  
105th Separate Logistics Support Brigade (Kryazh)  
106th Separate Logistics Support Brigade (Yurga)  
24th Separate Repair and Recovery Regiment (Karabash)  
473rd District Training Center (Yelansky, Sverdlovsk Oblast)

1311 Central Base for Storage and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment (TsBHiRT),  
former Volga-Urals Military District; - 415 tanks are relatively combat-ready (of which 289 are  
being preserved under dry air)  
3018 Central Tank Reserve Base (Sverdlovsk region, Kamyshlov)

### **Main Directorate of General Staff**

3rd Guards Special Purpose Brigade (Tolyatti)  
24th Special Purpose Brigade (Novosibirsk)  
39th Separate Special Purpose Radio-Technical Brigade (Orenburg)

### **Airborne Troops**

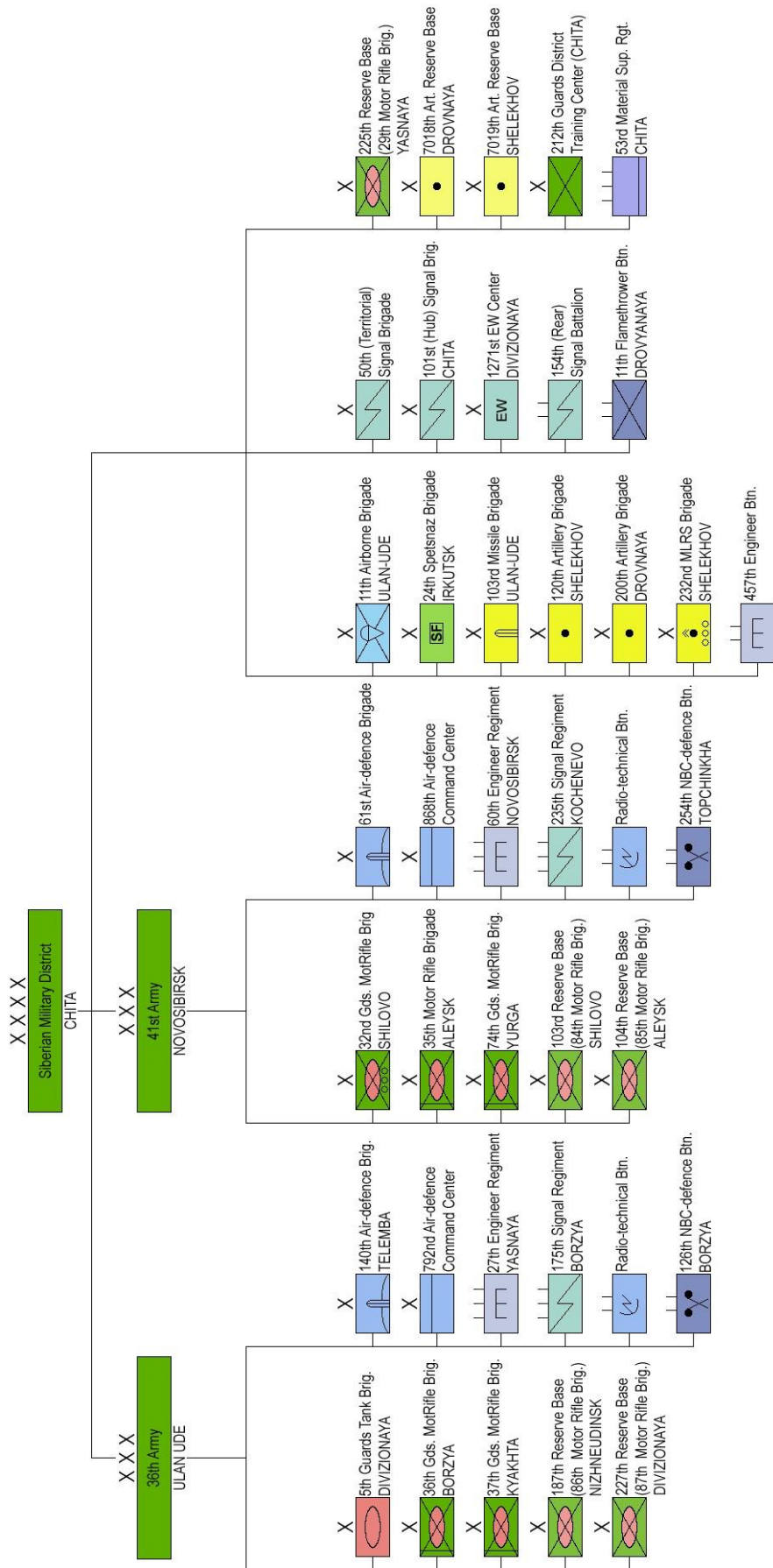
31st Guards Airborne Brigade (Ulyanovsk)

### **Air Force**

14th Air and Air Defense Forces Army (Yekaterinburg)

### **Joint-Service Ceremonial Units**

Military Band of the Central Military District (Yekaterinburg)  
Honor Guard of the Central Military District  
Song and Dance Ensemble of the Central Military District





## Eastern Military District



Commander: Lieutenant General **Rustam Muradov** (October 2022 - current)

The Eastern Military District is headquartered in **Khabarovsk** and its jurisdiction within the Far Eastern Federal District of the country. The Eastern Military District is the second largest military district in Russia by geographic size at 7,000,000 square kilometers (2,700,000 sq mi). The district contains 12 federal subjects of Russia: Amur Oblast, Buryatia, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Kamchatka Krai, Khabarovsk Krai, Magadan Oblast, Primorsky Krai, Sakha Republic, Sakhalin Oblast, Zabaykalsky Krai.



Eastern Military District Headquarters, Khabarovsk 2013

The district commander may direct all the formations of the Armed Forces within the district's territory, with the exception of the Strategic Rocket Forces and Russian Aerospace Forces. In addition, operational subordination of the formations of the National Guard Troops, the Border Service of the FSB, as well as units of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other ministries and departments performing tasks in the district.



## Component Units

This listing of formation and units is not complete. A Command, control, and communications (C3) brigade is synonymous with a headquarters brigade.

104th Cluj Headquarters Brigade (Khabarovsk)  
Honor Guard Company of the Khabarovsk Garrison (formed 14 December 1971 and is led by Lieutenant Colonel Dmitri Zielinski)  
106th Communications Brigade (Territorial) (Dalnerechensk)  
14th Independent Guards Baranovichi Red Banner Order of the Red Star Engineering Brigade (Vyatka, Khabarovsk Krai)  
17th Independent Electronic Warfare Brigade (Khabarovsk)  
7th Independent Red Banner Railway Brigade (Komsomolsk-on-Amur)  
50th Independent Railway Brigade (Svobodny)  
118th Independent Pontoon-Bridge Railway Battalion (Khabarovsk)  
392nd District Training Center for Junior Specialists (Motor Rifle Troops) (Khabarovsk)  
212th Guards Vienna Orders of Lenin and Kutuzov District Training Center for Junior Specialists (Tank Troops) (Chita)  
51st Training Detachment of the Pacific Fleet (Vladivostok)  
7th Regional Training Center for NCOs (Knyaz-Volkonskoye, Khabarovsk Krai)

## 29th Army (Chita)

101st Khingan Headquarters Brigade (Chita)  
36th Independent Guards Motor Rifle Brigade (Borzya)  
200th Artillery Brigade (Gorny)  
140th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade (Domna, Zabaykalsky Krai)



## 5th Red Banner Army (Ussuriysk)

57th Motor Rifle Brigade (Bikin)  
127th Motor Rifle Division  
60th Motor Rifle Brigade (Sibirtsevo and Lipovtsy)  
20th Guards Rocket Brigade (Spassk-Dalny)  
338th Guards MRL Brigade (Novosysoevka) (rocket artillery; BM-27 Uragan)  
305th Artillery Brigade (Ussuriysk)  
8th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade (Razdolnoye, Primorsky Krai)  
80th C3 Brigade (Ussuriysk)  
16th Independent NBC Defense Brigade (Lesozavodsk)



## 68th Army Corps (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk)

137th Independent Headquarters Battalion (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk)  
39th Independent Motor Rifle Brigade (Khomutovo)  
312th Independent Multiple-Launch Artillery Battery (Dachnoye)  
676th Independent Engineer Battalion (Dachnoye)  
18th Machine Gun Artillery Division (Goryachie Klyuchi, Sakhalin Oblast)  
46th Machinegun Artillery Regiment (Lagunnoe)  
49th Machinegun Artillery Regiment

### 35th Army (Belogorsk)

38th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade (Belogorsk-Ekaterinoslavka)  
64th Motor Rifle Brigade (Khabarovsk)  
69th Covering Brigade in (Babstovo, Jewish Autonomous Oblast)  
107th Rocket Brigade (Birobizhan)  
165th Artillery Brigade (Belogorsk)  
71st Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade (Srednebelaya, Amur Oblast)  
54th C3 Brigade (Belogorsk)  
37th Engineer Regiment (Berezovka, Amur Oblast)  
135th Independent NBC Defense Battalion (Khabarovsk)



### 36th Army (Ulan Ude)

5th Independent Guards Tank Brigade (Ulan Ude)  
**37th Independent Guards Motor Rifle Brigade (Khyakhta)\*\*\***  
103rd Rocket Brigade (Ulan-Ude)  
1723rd Anti-Aircraft Rocket Regiment (Jida)  
75th C3 Brigade (Ulan Ude)



### Air and Air Defense Forces

11th Air and Air Defense Forces Army  
Aviation of the Pacific Fleet

### Russian Naval Forces

Pacific Fleet  
Primorskiy Flotilla  
Kamchatka Flotilla/Northeastern Group of Troops and Forces  
Other naval units, ships and submarines  
155th Guards Red Banner Naval Infantry Brigade  
40th Naval Infantry Brigade  
55th Air Defense Division (Coastal Operations)  
165th Independent Naval Infantry Brigade (to be raised in 2018)

\*\*\* Note: It has been reported that the Commander of the 37<sup>th</sup> Independent Guards Motor Rifle Brigade had been killed by his own troops. Although this has not been confirmed, an unnamed official said he was "run over."

# PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

## Wagner Group

The Wagner Group, also known as PMC Wagner is a Russian paramilitary organization. It is variously described as a private military company (PMC), a network of mercenaries, or a de facto private army of Russian President Vladimir Putin. The group operates beyond the law because private military contractors are officially forbidden in Russia. While the Wagner Group itself is not ideologically driven, various elements of Wagner have been linked to neo-Nazis and far-right extremists.



Because it operates in support of Russian interests, receives military equipment from the Russian Ministry of Defense (MoD) and uses installations of MoD for training, Wagner Group is frequently considered an arm's-length unit of the MoD or Russia's military intelligence agency, the GRU.

It is speculated that the Wagner Group is used by the Russian government to allow for plausible deniability in certain conflicts, and to obscure the number of casualties and financial costs of Russia's foreign interventions from the public; it has most recently been tied to the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, where it has been reportedly deployed to assassinate Ukrainian leaders, and its wide recruitment and deployment of prisoners and convicts to the frontlines. In December 2022, Pentagon's **John Kirby** claimed Wagner group has **50,000 fighters** in Ukraine, including **10,000 contractors** and **40,000 convicts**. Although others put the number of recruited prisoners at more than 20,000, with the overall number of PMCs present in Ukraine estimated at **20,000**.

The company trains its personnel at a Russian MoD facility, **Molkino** (Молькино), near the remote village of **Molkin**, Krasnodar Krai.

The Times of London reported that the Wagner Group flew in more than 400 contractors from the Central African Republic in mid- to late-January 2022 on **a mission to assassinate** Ukrainian **President Volodymyr Zelenskyy** and members of his government, and thus to prepare the ground for Russia to take control for the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which started on 24 February 2022. The Ukrainian government received information on this early on 26 February, after which it declared a 36-hour “hard” curfew to sweep the capital for “Russian saboteurs”. The government said that the previous day its forces had killed **60 saboteurs** in Kyiv who were posing as a territorial defense unit. By 3 March, according to The Times, Zelenskyy had survived **three assassination attempts**, two of which were allegedly orchestrated by the Wagner Group.

At the **Battle of Bakhmut**, the convicts were used as “bait”, as poorly armed, and briefly trained convicts were sent in human wave attacks to draw out and expose Ukrainian positions to attack by more experienced units or artillery.

## DSHRG Rusich

The Wagner Group includes a contingent known as Rusich, or Task Force Rusich.

The Sabotage Assault Reconnaissance Group (DSHRG) “Rusich” is a combat detachment of a pro-Russian Neo-Nazi right-wing group that took part in the Russo-Ukrainian War both in the War in Donbas from June 2014 to July 2015 on the side of the self-proclaimed republics, and in the Russian invasion of Ukraine as part of Russian troops.

Rusich is one of several right-wing groups that are actively fighting in Ukraine, in conjunction with Russia’s regular armed forces or allied separatist units.

The founder **Alexey Milchakov** is a neo-Nazi from Saint Petersburg, who had the nickname “Fritz” before being sent to the Donbas (there he changed to the call sign “Serb”). He took part in the Partizan paramilitary training program at the **Novorossiia Aid Coordination Center** (KCPN) run by the Imperial Legion, a combat arm of the **Russian Imperial Movement**.

Milchakov’s deputy, **Jan Petrovsky**, is a former citizen of Norway, where he lived and worked with a Norwegian associated with the far-right group Soldiers of Odin. The peculiar glory of the Russian in the conflict in Donbass, apparently, was the last straw for the Norwegian authorities, and he was finally recognized as a threat to national security. In October 2016, Norwegian police arrested Petrovsky and deported him to Russia.



Alexey Milchakov

# **RESTRUCTURING THE TACTICAL RUSSIAN ARMY FOR UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE**

by Lester W. Grau, PhD, TRISA Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO)

Russian wars in Afghanistan (1979-1989) and Chechnya (1994-1996 and 1999-2006) reintroduced their ground forces to nonlinear warfare that lacked a clear front line and a rear area. Instead, combat was fragmented into close-combat fights, where the Afghan resistance launched sudden attacks against convoys, outposts and security elements or laid ambushes, heavily mined roadways and fought within urban centers or conducted long-range harassment fires. The Chechen resistance functioned under the concepts of “attack and withdraw” and “the attack of swarms of bees at night.” Often the Chechen resistance would form mobile firing groups. Two mortars with crews, each located in a cross-country vehicle, were accompanied by machine gunners, grenadiers, snipers and riflemen. The vehicles would drive into an area, fire a total of five to six mortar rounds accompanied by flat-trajectory fire from the supporting weapons, and then move quickly to a new firing area. Russian artillery would usually not be able to respond quickly enough to interdict these groups.

The conventional battlefield with prepared lines of trenches and interlocking fields of fire had been supplanted by mobile strike groups, strongpoint defenses, and combatants who would exploit difficult terrain and blend into the civilian population when threatened. The Russian Army realized that it needed to increase its ability to respond and gain the initiative through agility, mobility, and independent action over a much larger area. This led to reforming motorized rifle battalions and companies into mobile detachment combat groups by adding artillery, tanks, and engineers.

Helicopter gunship support complemented the formation by adding long-range, accurate fires to neutralize opposing forces. This combination of aviation and ground maneuver and fire strikes proved successful in urban areas, mountains, and forest when the situation called for independent combat while separated from the main body. Some of the most-recent Russian experience was during its brief 2008 conflict with Georgia in Southern Ossetia. This conventional fight lasted five days, yet most Russian maneuver battalions fought as combined arms with attached companies and platoons.

## **Combined Arms on a More Permanent Basis**

The base unit of the standard mobile detachment combat group was a motorized rifle battalion mounted on tracked BMP infantry fighting vehicles or BTR infantry personnel carriers. The battalion had an organic fire support battery consisting of a platoon of tracked 2S1 122-mm howitzers, two platoons of towed 120-mm Nona-K mortar/anti-tank guns, and a platoon of 82-mm mortars. The battalion also had an AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher platoon, an RPO flame projector platoon, a machine gun platoon, an engineer platoon and an air defense platoon. Often, the mobile detachment combat group had a tank company attached for additional firepower.

Russian infantry companies were also organized to fight as independent mobile detachment combat groups. The company has two motorized rifle platoons and a weapons platoon. Each

motorized rifle platoon has three squads and each squad has three fire teams. Normally, one fire team advances while the other two cover the advance. Squads usually function as part of a platoon effort, but can undertake separate missions such as providing security, manning guard posts, conducting ambushes, patrolling, and acting as the dismountable force for a *bronegruppa*. The weapons platoon consists of an AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher squad, an antitank squad and RPO flame projector squad. The platoon has an assigned forward observer.

One of the Chechen favored formations was a “trio” – a machine gunner, RPG-7 gunner and a rifleman. Occasionally it might be augmented with an RPO flame projector gunner and a sapper (demolitions man). Small but fire-power intensive, these teams presented a close-combat challenge, particularly in urban fighting. One of the most effective ways of combating these teams was with snipers. At first the “snipers” were ineffective, since they were regular riflemen equipped with a longer-range weapon and the platoon and company commanders were not equipped to train them to become effective snipers rather than simply marksmen. Trained snipers were eventually brought into the platoons and were employed in combat teams of riflemen, machine gunners and grenadiers, who covered the sniper’s movement, found targets for the sniper, and helped to prepare firing positions and to camouflage them. The Russians also fielded their own “trio” – either a rifleman, machine gunner, and sniper or an RPO flame projector gunner, machine gunner, and grenadier. At first, these trios tended to get too far in front of their supporting weapons, making coordination for supporting them by fire difficult.

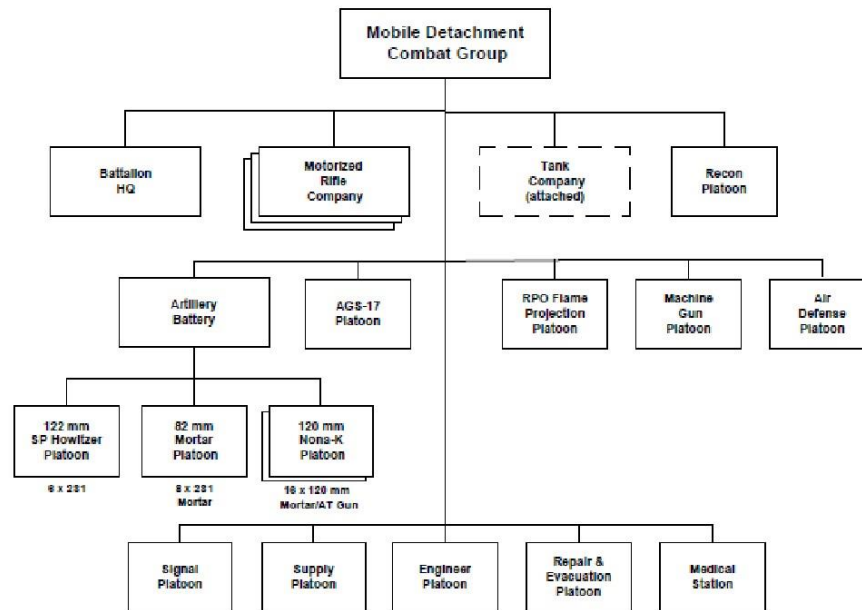
The Russians employed mobile detachment combat groups in the mountains. Fighting in the mountain heights, crests, and crags was often at close quarters and was resolved with hand grenades and firing at point-blank range. During defense in the mountains the mobile detachment combat groups concentrated their fires to hold the commanding heights, mountain passes, road junctions, and hollows.

Urban combat showed the need for mobile detachment combat groups. Quite often, heavily defended and fortified buildings had to be taken. The group would use tanks, artillery, mortars, antitank guided missiles, flame projectors, RPG-7s, and demolition charges in building reduction. The group would use high explosives, flame, and smoke to assist breaching actions. GPS was used to supplement map sheets, radio signals, and range-finder binoculars. The Russian GLONASS satellites supported the GPS devices that were issued to squad leaders and higher, as well as to artillery forward observers. GPS furnished coordinates and firing data to artillery units while laser designators painted targets for the guns. Combat showed the need for computer terminals at the lower tactical levels in order to integrate GPS data and improved navigation.

The mobile detachment combat group was a temporary structure, but most lasted for the duration of their combat deployment. The advantages of a permanent combined arms organization are ease of transition into combat, responsiveness, habitual relationships and familiarity with the unit’s processes, confidence in mutual support, and shared battle rhythm. The problems with creating permanent TO&E mobile detachment combat groups are maintenance, training, logistics and leadership. Maintaining tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, artillery, and trucks in the same motor pool requires more mechanics with different skills, bigger tool sets, and additional special testing equipment, and can result in conflicting priorities as to which vehicles get fixed first. Training tankers, gunners, and motorized riflemen in the same battalion creates its own set of problems. Different tables have to be fired, range management is a beast, and ammunition

control and accountability triples. Logistics support requires more types of ammunition, increased PLL (prescribed load list) items, increased POL types and quantities, and a wider variety of specialized gear. The biggest problem is leadership. How does one develop commanders and staff who can fully understand and fight each component of combined arms combat and still be able to use them while they are young enough?

## Current Russian Concept



## 1989 Soviet Concept

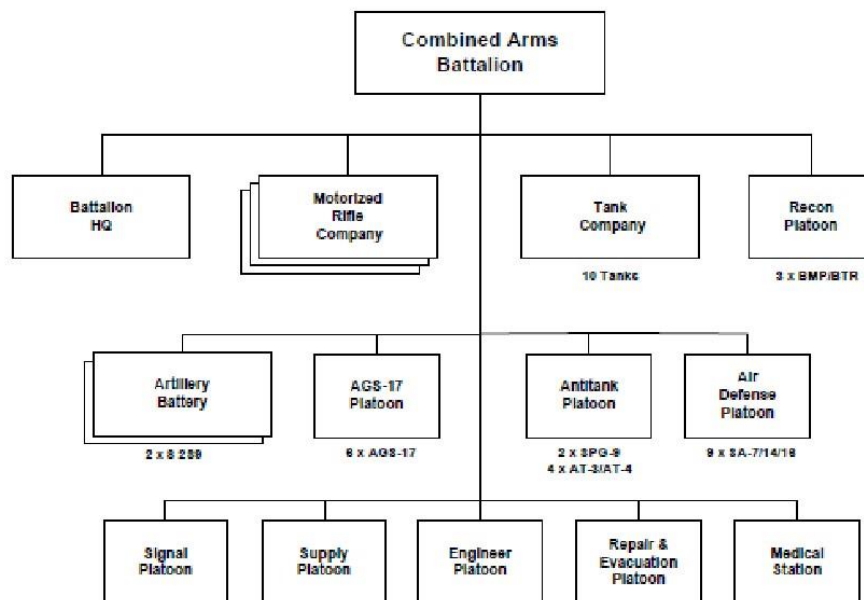


Figure 1. Evolution of Russian combined arms battalion concept

### **Combined Arms Battalions during the Cold War**

This is not the first time that the Russians have considered creating permanent combined arms units below regiment or brigade. During World War II, Soviet infantry battalions had organic artillery batteries that were pushed forward for direct-fire infantry-support missions. From 1946 to 1957, the motorized rifle battalion had an organic artillery battery and an organic mortar battery. In 1958, the mortar battery disappeared, but the artillery battery remained. In 1966, there was only an 82-mm mortar platoon organic to the battalion. This was later upgraded to a battery of eight 120-mm mortars.

In 1989, the Soviet Army Studies Office (forerunner of the Foreign Military Studies Office) examined the force composition of 551 Soviet motorized rifle and tank battalion training exercises conducted between 1964 and 1989. The battalions always fought as the nucleus of a larger combined arms force. In only 12 of the exercises did a pure battalion act without attachments or supporting units. Motorized rifle and tank battalions were organized as combined arms forces 98% of the time. A motorized rifle battalion had armor attached 89% of the time and armored elements were much more likely to be attached to motorized rifle battalions than the reverse. In 41% of the exercises, tank battalions functioned without motorized rifle attachments.

The Soviets normally attached artillery or put it in support of motorized rifle or tank battalions. Artillery was attached in 77% of motorized rifle battalion exercises and 73% of tank battalion exercises. Attachments ran from a battery to several battalions, with a full artillery battalion being the most common (80%). Artillery was in support of 18% of motorized rifle battalion exercises and 13% of tank battalion exercises. Engineer elements (usually a platoon) were attached in 62% of motorized rifle battalion exercises and 57% of tank battalion exercises. The most common combined arms groupings were a motorized rifle battalion with a tank company, artillery battalion, and an engineer platoon or a tank battalion with a motorized rifle company, artillery battalion, and an engineer platoon. Soviet military theorists envisioned a fragmented battlefield facing China or NATO. Tactical units would have to fight over an extended high-tempo lethal area under nuclear-threatened conditions. The meeting battle would predominate, and prolonged, linear struggles against prepared positions with tied-in flanks had to be avoided. Units had to be more self-sufficient on this fragmented future battlefield, and TO&E combined arms battalions made a lot of sense. Various proposed structures for combined arms battalions emerged in the theoretical writings, which continued up to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

### **So What?**

The study and training for high-tempo maneuver warfare on an extended fragmented battlefield has not been a priority of the world's leading armies since the end of DESERT STORM. This battlefield has been replaced by another fragmented battlefield—the unconventional war battlefield, where small groups of well-armed combatants use rugged terrain, surprise, and “death by a thousand cuts” to inflict light but continuing casualties on a modern, high-tech force. Some modern forces prefer to fight unconventional war as pure infantry battalions, leaving their tanks at home and conducting long-range artillery support from isolated fire bases. The Russian conclusions are different. In their experience, there is a vital role for the tank working with infantry. Artillery is best employed when accompanying the force, and it can be overwhelmingly effective in the direct fire role. The best place to have engineers is within arm's reach.

In Afghanistan, Soviet motorized rifle battalions were organized for combined arms combat often along the lines of the proposed combined arms battalions. Commanders fought these organizations for months on end without attached units returning to their parent units. Habitual relationships, an appreciation for the capabilities and limitations of different branches, and a simplified, quicker command and control rhythm developed.

After the initial disasters of the First Chechen Campaign, the Russians again began organizing into combined arms battalions and fighting as such for extended periods of time. Russian military theory is catching up with the reality of modern unconventional war and reviving the combined arms battalion debate of 25 years ago under the rubric of mobile detachment combat groups.

## THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA'S MILITARY

Mr. Putin has acknowledged that the army lacked the basic necessities to wage war. In addition, the military's mobilization and conscription in general has been a total failure. Russia has not had a professional officer corps in years and the NCO corps has been neglected for years. Also, the low quality of recruits and inadequate training as well as supply of basic equipment (uniforms, helmets, body armor and even rifles) calls for major changes. The prestige of the military service has dropped and the army has been stuffed by people with criminal records. Mr. Putin has already announced he plans a 30 percent expansion of its armed forces and he wants to form new and bigger units. He also wants to equip strategic forces with the latest types of weapons, including surveillance drones. That will require a great deal of financing and western technology.

Some of the changes required to bring the Russian military up to par do not require money. The basic structure of the Russian armed forces is broken and unlikely to see significant improvement until there is a change in civilian leadership. Injecting former (and current) KGB/FSB personnel into every aspect of the military, civilian government and corporation board of directors is a sign of an authoritarian dictatorship. Creating a "Praetorian Guard" reporting directly to the President (in the form of a National Guard force that is not under the Ministry of Defense) is a mistake.

Probably the biggest change needed is in the mindset as to the command and control of the armed forces. Rather than the rigid top-down leadership, a renewed Russian military will need to train their armed forces to distribute decisionmaking to the lowest level possible (tactically). This is easier said than done due to the propensity of the Russian leadership (military and civilian) to quickly assign fault to military failures. At the same time, Prigozhin can now displace high-ranked commanders and even accuse them of treason. In addition, interference from civilian leadership at the tactical level is always a mistake. Civilian leadership should step back and let military leadership do what they were trained to do. Russia also needs to divest itself of the Private Military Companies. It does not make sense to hire 700,000 mercenaries taken from prisons with little tactical experience. Improving the quality of life of the enlisted and officer ranks will go a long way to achieving the retention levels necessary for a professional all-volunteer army.

Logistically, speaking, Russia's military relies heavily on railroads due to the vast size of Russian territory and the lack of an efficient road network. The military lacks a fleet of modern transport aircraft and will have trouble obtaining Western technology after this Ukraine debacle. Russia will need to spend a great deal of money in the coming years simply replacing all the expended ordnance from the Ukraine invasion. Precision-guided munitions will be in very short supply and difficult to replace.

Obviously, the future of the Russian armed forces is tied directly to the current civilian leadership of the country. Attacking friendly neighboring countries with a poorly equipped and inadequately trained army of conscripts is doing nothing more than setting the stage for a Putsch. It's important to note that military coups are not common in Russia, as the last successful was in 1741, and the last failed military coup happened in 1825. Top army commanders may instead

join a political faction to topple the regime (as happened in 1953, shortly after Stalin's death) rather than organizing a coup of their own. It has been reported that both "Wagner" mercenaries and the Chechen military have already started preparations for street fighting in Moscow in case the situation in the Russian capital gets out of control.



# Order of battle for the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine

Senior commanders for the 2022 invasion of Ukraine



General of the Army  
Sergei Shoigu, Minister  
of Defense



[General of the Army  
Valery Gerasimov,](#)  
Chief of the Gen Staff



[General of the Army  
Sergey Surovikin,](#)  
Commander, Russian  
forces in Ukraine

## Initial groupings: February 2022

Ukrainian military commentator Yuri Butusov presented the following initial February 2022 deployment of the Russian forces:

**Southwestern Belarus grouping** (blocking contingent against Ukrainian forces in Western Ukraine):

- located around Brest, Luninets, Baranovichi, Osipovichi and Minsk
- including forces from the Northern Fleet (200th (Arctic) Motor Rifle Brigade, 61st Guards Naval Infantry Brigade) and the VDV (76th and 98th Guards airborne divisions), estimated strength of 6–7 battalion tactical groups

**Southeastern Belarus grouping** (Kyiv offensive direction):

- located around Vepri, Elsin, Bragin, Khainini, Rechitsya and Mozir
- including forces from the 5th, 35th and 36th Combined Arms Armies, estimated strength of 7–9 battalion tactical groups

**Bryansk grouping** (Chernihiv offensive direction):

- located around Klimovo, Klintsi, Pochep and Sevsik
- including forces from the 41st Combined Arms Army and the 90th Guards Tank Division, estimated strength of 3 battalion tactical groups

**Kursk – Belgorod grouping** (Sumy offensive direction):

- located around Tomarovka, Vesela Lopan', Zorino, Pristen', Kursk and Belgorod

- including forces from the 6th and 20th combined arms armies, estimated strength of 4 battalion tactical groups

**Voronezh grouping** (Kharkiv offensive direction):

- located around Stariy Oskol, Soloti, Valuyki, Boguchar, Pogonovo and Voronezh
- including forces from the 6th Tank and 20th combined arms armies, estimated strength of 13–14 battalion tactical groups

**Smolensk grouping** (operational reserve of the northern front)

- located around Yel'nya
- including forces from the 20th and 41st combined arms armies, estimated strength of 6–7 battalion tactical groups

**Rostov grouping** (Donbas and eastern Sea of Azov offensive direction)

- located around Rostov-on-the-Don and Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy
- including forces from the 8th Combined Arms Army, estimated strength of 6 battalion tactical groups
- Ukraine says the 8th CAA has operational control over the Donetsk People's Militia and the Luhansk People's Militia, naming them the Russian 1st and 2nd Army Corps

**Crimea grouping** (southern Ukraine offensive direction):

- located around the Crimean Peninsula (Slavne, Dzhankoy, Novoozerne, Yevpatoriya, Sevastopol, Oktyabrskoye, Bakhchisaray, Angarskiy, Feodosiya, Opuk)
- including forces from the 58th Combined Arms Army and the Black Sea Fleet's 22nd Army Corps (810th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade), estimated strength of up to 13 battalion tactical groups

**Kuban grouping** (operational reserve of the southern front)

- located around the Kuban Peninsula (Novorossiysk, Korenovsk, Primorsko-Akhtarsk, Krasnodar, Mol'kino and Maykop) and Stavropol
- including forces from the 49th Combined Arms Army, the Black Sea Fleet's 22nd Army Corps and the VDV's 7th Guards (Mountain) Air Assault Division, estimated strength of 6 battalion tactical groups


## Leadership changes

In April 2022, Army General [Aleksandr Dvornikov](#) was placed in overall charge of military operations in Ukraine, effectively ending the grouping system.

In June 2022 Colonel General [Gennady Zhidko](#) was appointed by [Vladimir Putin](#) to the top position, replacing Dvornikov.

In October 2022, Army General [Sergey Surovikin](#), previously commander of Aerospace Forces and Army Group South, replaced Zhidko in overall command.

## Chain of command

-  [Russia](#) (President of the Russian Federation: [Supreme Commander-in-Chief Vladimir Putin](#))
  - [Security Council](#)
    - [Rosgvardiya](#) (General of the Army [Viktor Zolotov](#); Deputy Commander Lieutenant General Roman Gavrilov)
      - [Kadyrovites](#) (Head: Colonel general [Ramzan Kadyrov](#))
        - 141st Motorized National Guard Regiment (Major General Magomed Tushaev)
        - North Battalion
      - [OMON](#)
      - [SOBR](#)
  - [Federal Security Service](#) (General of the Army [Alexander Bortnikov](#))
    - [Russian Border Guards](#) (deputy director of the Federal Security Service and Head of the Border Service: Vladimir Kulishov)
  - [Federal Protective Service](#)
  - [Ministry of Internal Affairs](#) (Minister of Internal Affairs: [Vladimir Kolokoltsev](#))
    - [Police of Russia](#)
  - Mercenaries
    - [Wagner Group](#) (Leader: Lieutenant Colonel [Dmitry Utkin](#))
      - [DSHRG Rusich](#)
  - [Ministry of Defense](#) (Minister of Defense: General of the Army [Sergei Shoigu](#))
    - [Russian General Staff](#) (Chief of the General Staff and First Deputy Minister of Defense: General of the Army [Valery Gerasimov](#) - wounded, May 2022)
    - [National Defense Management Center](#) (Colonel General [Mikhail Mizintsev](#))
      - [GRU](#) (Director: Admiral [Igor Kostyukov](#))
        - 8th Directorate - Directorate Spetsnaz ([Spetsnaz GRU](#))
          - [2nd Guards Spetsnaz Brigade](#) (Colonel Konstantin Bushuev)
          - 10th Spetsnaz Brigade
          - 14th Spetsnaz Brigade (Lieutenant Colonel Albert Karimov)
          - 16th Spetsnaz Brigade (Colonel Eugene Gerasimenko, deputy commander Major Dmitri Vladimirovich Semenov)
          - [22nd Spetsnaz Brigade](#)
          - 24th Spetsnaz Brigade
        - [Special Operation Forces \(SSO\)](#) (Major General [Valery Flyustikov](#))
          - 346th Spetsnaz Brigade

- [Russian Ground Forces](#) ([Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Ground Forces](#) and Deputy Minister of Defense: General of the Army [Oleg Salyukov](#))
  - [Russian Engineer Troops](#) (Lieutenant General Yuri Stavitsky)
  - [Russian Missile Troops and Artillery](#) (Lieutenant-General Mikhail Matveyevsky)
  - [Russian Tank Troops](#)
  - [Russian Air Defense Troops](#)
  - Army Aviation component
- [Logistical Support of the Russian Armed Forces](#) (Colonel General [Mikhail Mizintsev](#), who replaced Army General Dmitry Bulgakov in September 2022)
  - [Russian Railway Troops](#)
- [Russian Aerospace Forces](#) ([Commander-in-Chief of the Aerospace Forces](#) and Deputy Minister of Defense: Colonel General [Sergey Surovikin](#))
  - [Russian Air Force](#) ([Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Air Force](#) and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Aerospace Forces: Lieutenant General [Sergey Dronov](#))
- [Russian Airborne Forces](#) (Commander of the Russian Airborne Forces: Colonel-General **Mikhail Yurevich Teplinskiy** who replaced Colonel General [Andrey Serdyukov](#) in June 2022)
- [Russian Navy](#) ([Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy](#) and Deputy Minister of Defense: Admiral [Nikolai Yevmenov](#))
  - [Coastal Troops of the Russian Navy](#) (Lieutenant General [Viktor Astapov](#))
    - [Russian Naval Infantry](#) (Lieutenant General [Aleksandr Kolpachenko](#))
  - [Russian Naval Aviation](#) (Major-General Igor Kozhin)
- Commander of Russian forces in Ukraine: Colonel General [Sergey Surovikin](#) (from October 2022), (replacing Colonel General [Gennady Zhidko](#) (from June 2022)), (replacing Army General [Alexander Dvornikov](#))
  - [Central Military District](#) (Commander: Major General Alexander Linkov) (formerly Colonel General [Alexander Lapin](#) (until October 2022))
    - Ground Forces
      - [2nd Guards Combined Arms Army](#), CMD (Major General Vyacheslav Nikolaevich Gurov)
        - [21st Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Colonel Dmitri Zavyalov)
        - 30th Motor Rifle Brigade
        - [385th Guards Artillery Brigade](#)
      - [41st Combined Arms Army](#), CMD (Lieutenant General [Sergey Ryzhkov](#), Deputy Commander Major General [Andrei Sukhovetsky](#))
        - [35th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#)
        - [55th Mountain Motor Rifle Brigade](#)

- [74th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Lieutenant Colonel Pavel Alekseyevich Yershov) (seriously depleted at failed Donets River crossing at [Bilohorivka, Luhansk Oblast](#)) (withdrawn to Russia)
- [90th Guards Tank Division](#) (Colonel Ramil Rakhmatulovich Ibatullin)
  - 6th Tank Regiment (Colonel Andrei Zakharov)
  - 80th Tank Regiment
  - [239th Guards Tank Regiment](#) - fought in [Battle of Brovary](#), 9–10 March 2022.
  - 228th Motorized Rifle Regiment (Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Fezul Bichikaev)
  - 400th Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment
- [201st Military Base](#), CMD (original location Tajikistan)
- 202nd Motorized Rifle Regiment
- 28th Pontoon Bridge Brigade
- [Eastern Military District](#) (created in June 2022) (Commander: Lieutenant General [Rustam Muradov](#) (from June 2022))
  - Ground Forces
    - [5th Combined Arms Army](#), EMD (Major General Aleksey Podivilov)
      - [60th Motor Rifle Brigade](#)
      - [127th Motor Rifle Division](#)
        - 394th Motorized Rifle Regiment
        - 872nd Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel Fyodor Evgenievich Solovyov)
    - [29th Combined Arms Army](#), EMD (Major General [Andrei Borisovich Kolesnikov](#))
      - [36th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Lieutenant Colonel (Guards) Andrei Vladimirovich Voronkov)
    - [35th Combined Arms Army](#), EMD (Lieutenant General Aleksandr Semyonovich Sanchik, Deputy Commander Major General Sergei Nyrkov [wounded, not returning to active duty])
      - [38th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Colonel Andrey Borisovich Kurbanov, Deputy Commander Major Sergey Masterov †)
      - [64th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Lieutenant Colonel [Azatbek Asanbekovich](#)

Omurbekov, allegedly responsible for the Bucha massacre (effectively destroyed by September 2022)

- 165th Artillery Brigade
  - [69th Covering Brigade](#)
- [36th Combined Arms Army](#), EMD (Lieutenant General [Valery Solodchuk](#), Deputy Commander Major General Andrei Anatolyevich Seritskiy, seriously wounded)
  - [5th Guards Tank Brigade](#)
  - [37th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Colonel Marat Hajibalaev †) (formerly Colonel Yuri Medvedev ([WIA](#)))
  - 30th Artillery Brigade
  - [103rd Rocket Brigade](#)
- [68th Army Corps](#), EMD (Lieutenant General Dmitry Valeryevich Glushenkov)
  - [39th Motor Rifle Brigade](#)
- [Western Military District](#) (Commander: Lieutenant General **Evgeny Nikiforov**, (formerly Colonel General Sergei Kuzovlev (October 2022 to December 2022)), (formerly Colonel General [Alexander Lapin](#) (September 2022 to October 2022))) (replaced Lieutenant General Roman Berdnikov (4 September to 19 September 2022)) (replaced [Andrei Sychevoi](#) (from June 2022; dismissed by 4 September 2022)) (replaced Colonel General [Alexander Zhuravlyov](#) in June 2022)
  - Ground Forces
    - [1st Guards Tank Army](#), WMD (Lieutenant General [Sergey Aleksandrovich Kisel](#) [dismissed]; unnamed deputy commander [dismissed])
      - 60th Command Brigade
      - [2nd Guards Motor Rifle Division](#) (Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Andriy Smirnov – seriously wounded)
        - [1st Guards Tank Regiment](#) (Lieutenant Colonel Denis Lapin)
        - [15th Guards Motor Rifle Regiment](#) (Colonel Kharitonov – seriously wounded)
        - 147th Guards Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment
      - [4th Guards Tank Division](#) (Colonel Yevgeny Nikolayevich Zhuravlyov)
        - [12th Guards Tank Regiment](#) (S. I. Safonov)
        - [13th Guards Tank Regiment](#)

- [423rd Guards Yampolsky Motor Rifle Regiment](#)
  - [27th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Colonel Sergey Safonov)
  - [47th Guards Tank Division](#)
    - 26th Tank Regiment
    - 6th Engineer Regiment (Colonel Mikhail Aleksandrovich Nagamov †)
  - [49th Anti-Aircraft Rocket Brigade](#) (Colonel Ivan Grishin †)
  - 69th Logistics Brigade
  - 96th Reconnaissance Brigade
  - 112th Guards Missile Brigade
  - 202nd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade
  - 288th Artillery Brigade (Lieutenant Colonel Oleg Evseev †)
- [6th Combined Arms Army](#), WMD (Lieutenant General Vladislav Nikolayevich Yershov [dismissed & arrested])
  - [25th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#)
  - [138th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Colonel Sergei Maksimov)
- [20th Guards Combined Arms Army](#), WMD (Lieutenant General Andrey Sergeevich Ivanaev)
  - [448th Rocket Brigade](#) (Colonel Dmitri Nikolaevich Martynov)
  - [3rd Motor Rifle Division](#) (Major General Aleksei Vyacheslavovich Avdeyev)
    - 237th Tank Regiment
    - 252nd Guards Motor Rifle Regiment (Colonel Igor Nikolaev †)
    - [752nd Guards Motor Rifle Regiment](#)
  - [144th Guards Motor Rifle Division](#) (Major General Oleg Tsokov from August 2022, (wounded September 2022), previously Major General Vitaly Sleptsov)
    - 59th Tank Regiment (Colonel Alexander Bespalov †)
    - 254th Motorised Rifle Regiment (Colonel I.A. Danshin)
    - 488th Motorised Rifle Regiment
- 232nd Rocket Artillery Brigade
- [3rd Army Corps](#)
- Naval Forces
  - [11th Army Corps](#), from the Baltic Fleet (Lieutenant General Andrey Ruzinsky)
    - [18th Motor Rifle Division](#)

- 152nd Guard Missile Brigade
  - [244th Artillery Brigade](#)
- [14th Army Corps](#), from the Northern Fleet (Lieutenant-General Dmitry Krayev)
  - [80th Arctic Motor Rifle Brigade](#)
  - [200th Motor Rifle Brigade](#), (Colonel Denis Yuryevich Kurilo †) (reportedly decimated December 2022)
    - 382nd Rocket Artillery Battalion (Lieutenant Colonel Dinar Khametov †)
- [61st Red Banner Naval Infantry Brigade](#) (Colonel Kirill Nikolaevich Nikulin), from the Northern Fleet
  - 874th Marine Battalion (Lieutenant Colonel Dmitry Safronov †)
- 155th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade, from the [Pacific Fleet](#)
- [336th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade](#) (Colonel (Guards) Igor N. Kalmykov, Chief of Staff Colonel Ruslan Shirin †), from the Baltic Fleet
- Airborne Forces
  - [98th Guards Airborne Division](#) (Guards Colonel Viktor Igoryevich Gunaza [dismissed by end of March], Head of Communications Colonel Alexey Smirnov †)
    - [217th Guards Airborne Regiment](#) (Guards Lt. Colonel Viktor Vasilyevich Droedov)
    - [331st Guards Airborne Regiment](#) (Colonel Sergei Sukharev †, Deputy Commander Lt. Colonel Ivan Pozdeev †, Chief of Staff Lt. Colonel Igor Zharov †) (seriously depleted in fighting near Kyiv)
      - 1065th Guards Artillery Regiment
  - [106th Guards Airborne Division](#) (Guards Colonel Vladimir Vyacheslavovich Selivyorstov, Deputy Commander Colonel Sergey Igorevich Kuzminov †, Deputy Armaments Commander Maxim Kudrin †)
    - 51st Guards Airborne Regiment
    - [137th Guards Airborne Regiment](#) (Colonel Andrey Vasilyev †, Deputy Commander Lt. Colonel Pavel Krivov †)
  - [31st Guards Air Assault Brigade](#) (Colonel Sergei Karasev †)
  - [83rd Guards Air Assault Brigade](#) (Deputy Commander Guards Lieutenant-Colonel Vitaliy Slabtsov †)


- [45th Guards Spetsnaz Brigade](#) (Colonel Vadim Pankov †)
- Aerospace Forces
  - [6th Air and Air Defense Forces Army](#) (Lieutenant General Oleg Makovetsky)
    - [105th Guards Composite Aviation Division](#)
      - 14th Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-30](#)) (Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Pazinich †)
      - 47th Composite Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-34](#))
      - 159th Fighter Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-35](#))
      - 790th Fighter Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-35](#))
    - 332nd Helicopter Regiment ([Mil Mi-8](#), [Mil Mi-24](#))
  - [11th Air and Air Defense Forces Army](#) (Lieutenant General Vladimir Kravchenko)
    - 303rd Composite Aviation Division
      - [18th Guards Assault Aviation Regiment](#) ([Sukhoi Su-25](#))
      - 112th Helicopter Regiment ([Mil Mi-8](#), [Mil Mi-24](#)) (Major Roman Grovich †)
      - 319th Helicopter Regiment ([Mil Mi-24](#))
- Southern Group of Forces (Commander: Colonel General [Sergei Surovikin](#)), (from June 2022)
  - [Southern Military District](#) (Commander: Colonel General [Sergey Kuzovlev](#)), (from June 2022) (replacing General of the Army [Aleksandr Dvornikov](#))
    - Ground Forces
      - [8th Guards Combined Arms Army](#), SMD (Lieutenant General [Andrey Nikolayevich Mordvichev](#), Deputy Commander Major General [Esedulla Abachev](#) (from April 2022) (replacing Major General [Vladimir Petrovich Frolov](#) †)
        - [20th Guards Motor Rifle Division](#) (Colonel Aleksei Gorobets †) (Deputy Commander Colonel Sergey Nikolaevich Kens †) (Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Aleksey Yurievich Avramchenko †) (Deputy Commander Colonel Kanat Mukatov †)
          - 33rd Motor Rifle Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel Yuri Agarkov †)

- 255th Motor Rifle Regiment
  - [150th Motor Rifle Division](#) (Major General [Oleg Mityaev](#) †)
    - 102nd Motor Rifle Regiment
    - 163rd Guards Tank Regiment
  - [49th Combined Arms Army](#), SMD (Lieutenant General [Yakov Rezantsev](#) †)
    - [205th Motor Rifle Cossack Brigade](#) (Colonel Eduard Yurievich Shandura †)
    - [1st Guards Rocket Brigade](#)
    - 227th Artillery Brigade (Colonel Aleksei Viktorovich Repin)
    - 32nd Engineer-Sapper Regiment
    - 7th Military Base
  - [58th Combined Arms Army](#) (unknown, formerly Lieutenant General Mikhail Stepanovich Zusko)
    - [19th Motor Rifle Division](#) (Colonel Dmitri Ivanovich Uskov)
      - 429th Motor Rifle Regiment
      - 503rd Motor Rifle Regiment
    - [42nd Guards Motor Rifle Division](#)
      - 70th Motor Rifle Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel Andrei Bezlyudko †)
      - 71st Motor Rifle Regiment
      - 291st Motor Rifle Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel Dibir Dibirov †)
    - [136th Guards Motor Rifle Brigade](#) (Colonel Roman Demurchiev)
  - 12th Guards Engineering Brigade (Central Military District, Colonel Sergei Porokhnya †, formerly Colonel Denis Kozlov †)
  - 12th Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment
  - 29th Railway Brigade
- Airborne Forces
  - [7th Guards Mountain Air Assault Division](#), Colonel Aleksandr Kornev, reported as the command element of the Russian task force fighting in the Kherson Oblast on the Mykolaiv direction
    - [56th Guards Air Assault Regiment](#)
    - [108th Guards Air Assault Regiment](#) (Colonel Vitaly Vladimirovich Sukuev †)
    - [247th Guards Air Assault Regiment](#) (Colonel Konstantin Zizievsky †)

- 171st Air Assault Battalion (Lieutenant Colonel Alexei Sharshavov †)
- [76th Guards Air Assault Division](#)
  - 104th Guards Air Assault Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Dosyagaev †)
  - 234th Guards Air Assault Regiment (Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Aleksey Afonin †)
  - 237th Guards Air Assault Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel Georgy Khudik †)
  - 1140th Guards Artillery Regiment
- [11th Guards Air Assault Brigade](#) (Major General Alexey Naumets (Fired April 2022), Colonel Denis Shishov, Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Denis Viktorovich Glebov †, Deputy Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Pavel Kislyakov †)
- Naval Forces - [Black Sea Fleet](#) (Vice Admiral [Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov](#) (from August 2022) replacing Admiral [Igor Osipov](#), Deputy Commander Major General Dmitry Pyatunin (from April 2022) replacing First Rank Captain [Andrei Paliy](#) †)
  - Ships
    - Cruiser
      - [Moskva](#) (cruiser) (sunk) ([Captain 1st Rank](#) Anton Kuprin [allegedly KIA])
    - Frigates
      - [Admiral Essen](#) (damaged)
      - [Admiral Grigorovich](#)
      - [Admiral Makarov](#) (damaged) [198][199][200]
    - Missile ships
      - [Tarantul-class corvette](#) (Project 1241) (5)
      - [Buyan-class corvette](#) (Project 2163) (4)
    - Landing craft
      - Project 1171 landing ship
        - [Saratov](#) ([Captain 2nd rank](#) Vladimir Khromchenkov †) (sunk)
        - [Orsk](#)
        - [Nikolai Filchenkov](#)
      - Project 775 landing ship (4)
        - [Caesar Kunikov](#) (damaged) ([Captain 3rd rank](#) Aleksandr Chirva †)

- Project 1176
    - [Ondatra-class landing craft](#) D-106 (damaged)
    - [Serna-class landing craft](#) (Project 11770) (1 x sunk, 2 x destroyed) (deployed from the [Caspian Flotilla](#))
    - High-speed assault boat BK-16E (Project 02510) (**sunk**)
  - Patrol Boats
    - Project 22160
      - [Vasily Bykov](#)
      - *Dmitri Rogachov*
      - *Pavel Derzhavin*
    - [Raptor-class patrol boat](#) (Project 03160) (2 x sunk - 1 damaged (P-342 *Yunarmeets Baltiki*)) ([Captain 2nd rank](#) Alexander Bobrov †)
  - Mine Sweepers
    - *Ivan Golubets* (Project 266M minesweeper) (damaged)
  - Tugs
    - *Vasily Bekh* (Project 22870 rescue tug) (sunk)
    - *Vsevolod Bobrov* (Project 23120 transport/tug) (damaged)
- Troops
  - [22nd Army Corps](#) (Major General Arkady Marzoev, removed April 2022, chief of staff Major General Nasbulin †)
    - [126th Guards Coastal Defense Brigade](#) (Colonel Sergey Storozhenko.)
    - 127th Reconnaissance Brigade
  - [40th Naval Infantry Brigade](#)
  - 103rd Logistics Brigade (Colonel Mikhail Ponomarev, removed April 2022)
  - 177th Naval Infantry Regiment - from the Caspian Flotilla
  - 388th Marine Reconnaissance Unit, from the Black Sea Fleet
  - [810th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade](#) (Colonel Sergey Kens †, formerly Colonel Alexei Sharov †, Deputy Commander Colonel Aleksei Berngard)
- Aviation
  - 2nd Guards Naval Aviation Division

- 43rd Marine Assault Aviation Regiment
  - Aerospace Forces
    - [4th Air and Air Defense Forces Army](#) (Lieutenant General Nikolai Vasilyevich Gostev)
      - [1st Guards Composite Aviation Division](#) (Major General Tagir Gadzhiyev)
        - [3rd Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment](#) ([Sukhoi Su-27](#), [Sukhoi Su-57](#)) (Colonel Anatoly Stasyukevich †)
        - 31st Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-30](#)) (Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Aleksey Khasanov †)
        - 559th Bomber Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-34](#))
      - 4th Composite Aviation Division
        - 960th Assault Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-25](#))
      - 27th Composite Aviation Division
        - 37th Composite Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-24](#), [Sukhoi Su-25](#))
        - 38th Fighter Aviation Regiment ([Sukhoi Su-27](#))
        - 39th Helicopter Regiment ([Mil Mi-8](#), [Mil Mi-28](#), Mil Mi35, [Ka-52](#)) (Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Igorevich Pakholsky †)
        - [55th Helicopter Regiment](#) ([Mil Mi-8](#), [Mil Mi-24](#))
      - [Long Range Aviation](#)
        - [22nd Guards Heavy Bomber Aviation Division](#) (Colonel Mykola Varpahovych)
-  [Donetsk People's Republic](#) (Supreme Commander-in-Chief: [Head of the DPR Denis Pushilin](#))
  - [Donetsk People's Militia](#) (Major General [Denis Sinenkov](#))
    - 1st Army Corps (Lieutenant General [Roman Kutuzov](#) †) (under command of 8th Combined Arms Army of Southern Military District)
      - [Republican Guard](#)
        - Pyatnashka Brigade
      - [Sparta Battalion](#) (Yaroslav Shkurgan †, formerly [Vladimir Zhoga](#) †)
      - [Somalia Battalion](#) (Timur Kurilkin)

- 7th Motorised Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant Colonel Andrey Vladimirovich Panasyura †)
  - [100th Motor Rifle Brigade](#)
  - 103rd Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 105th Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 107th Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 109th Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 113rd Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 115th Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 123rd Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 125th Motor Rifle Regiment
  - 127th Motor Rifle Regiment
-  [Luhansk People's Republic](#) (Supreme Commander-in-Chief: [Head of the LPR Leonid Pasechnik](#))
  - [Luhansk People's Militia](#)
    - 2nd Army Corps (under command of 8th Combined Arms Army of Southern Military District)
      - [Prizrak Brigade](#) (Yuri Shevchenko)
      - Cossack battalions (Mikhail Kishchik †, Deputy Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Alexander Kalnitsky †)
      - 6th Cossack Regiment
      - 202nd Motor Rifle Regiment
      - 204th Motor Rifle Regiment
      - 208th Motor Rifle Regiment
      - 254th Motor Rifle Regiment